North Hastings Review

.50 a Year | "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" | $2 to the United States

blished April 6, 1877—No. 36 | Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, September 6, 1922 | Postage Prepaid

Certain Improvements

have been necessary to our store for some time, but prices were very high and we thought it best to wait—until the cost will be as low as possible.

So—for the next couple of weeks we will be a bit upset. At the same time we will give you the best attention possible. Never mind if it is disturbed—you will find lots of lovely new goods arriving, awaiting you ready to slip on.

Beautiful New Coats
New Hosiery
Fine Millinery
New Yarns, Etc., Etc.

Also the finest

Men's Felt Hats

—sold with a guarantee and your initials plainly marked on the inside free.

Many Summer lines of good merchandise clearing at Cross & Co's this week at 85c.

SEE THE SPECIAL TABLE OF SNAPS AT 85 CENTS

Shop at the old established firm of

Cross & Co.

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

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Tweed - Ontario

LOOK!—A ONE DAY SERVICE

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Take the Safer Course

WHEN you cannot spare the time to go to the bank the moment you receive money, don't risk leaving it in the house. Forward the money by registered mail to our nearest branch. The amount will be duly credited to your account and you will receive immediate acknowledgment. Banking by mail is safe, simple and convenient.

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

MADOC TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

Eldorado August 7th 1922

The Council met with all members present at the town-hall on the above date, passed the following accounts and orders were issued for payment of the same.

Alfred Whiteman— for building bridge on James Long's road beat $23.20

Samuel McCarry—work on roads $7.00

Edward McIlroy error in his assessment $12.92

James O Brien for one sheep and three lambs killed by dogs ..$28.00

Foster Wannamager grant on road $20.00

J. W. Vince assessors, Collector clerk and election supplies for past year $9.30

The North Hastings Review on account $7.65

Samuel Rollins for lumber $154.48

John A. Fox $37.70

Isaac Blakely $6.70

Jonah A. Rorke $2.60

William Love $2.00

Robert Devolin $6.70

William H. Pringle $8.60

Robert Ault $2.00

Adam Love $2.10

Peter Sandford $1.80

John Walsh $2.80

Robt. R. Allan $8.80

Newel Broad $73.20

James Fox $4.80

John White $2.00

All the above are for gravel except Newel Broad's account which consists mostly of Statue labor returned undone and collected in taxes and worked out this year on his beat.

The by-law authorizing the levy was passed through its several readings, signed sealed and numbzered 59.

The following are the amounts required for the different purposes and the rate.

County purposes $17869.17, rate on the dollar 19½ mills.

School purposes Township grant $7200.00 rate on the dollar 9.4 mills

Trustees requisition which does not include union school no. 1 Madoc Village $4860.00 rate on dollar 6.2 mills.

For township purposes $2560.00 rate same 3 mills. Total rate for all purposes 38.1 mills on the dollar which is 6.6 mills less than 1921.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Council adjourney to meet October 30.

William F. Allan
Tp. Clerk

HOME GARDEN COMPETITIONS

In the home garden competitions conducted by theOntario Department of Agriculture, he following boys and girls have won prizes :—

Competition No. 1

First Prize—George Williams, Rawdon Township.

Second Prize—Peter Mackenzie, Rawdon Township.

Third Prize —Barton Haggerty, Huntingdon Township.

Competition No. 2

First Prize—Dora Boldrick, Tyendinaga Township.

Serond Prize—Harry Rush, Sidney Township.

Third Prize—Gordon Jeffrey, Sidney Township.

School Fair Dates in Hastings County

Madoc Township	Rimington,	Sept. 19
Hungerford	Stoco	Sept. 20
Rawdon	Springbrook	Sept. 21
Tyendinaga	Melrose	Sept. 22
Huntingdon	Ivanhoe	Sept. 23
Elzevir Tp.	Queensboro	Sept. 25
Thurlow	Cannifton	Sept. 27
Sidney	Wallbridge	Sept. 28

MISSION OF BANNOCKBURN

Glanmire—Matins 10.30 a.m.
Millbridge—Evensong 3 p.m.
Bannockburn—Evensong 7.30 p.m.

BORN

Holland—On August 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Holland, a daugher.

HOLLAND-SINE

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sine of Minto on the 30th of August a very pleasing event took place when their eldest daughter, Keitha Evelyn was united in marriage to Mr. Percy E. Holland youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Holland of Crookston.

The home was tastefully decorated with pink and white drapings and promptly at eleven o'clock a. m. to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Josephine Sine sister of the bride, the wedding party took places on the veranda beneath an arch of ever-green and white asters under a floral bell.

The bride was given away by her father and looked charming in a gown of cream tricolette with trimming of silver beads and fringe. She wore thetraditional bridal veil, and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses and fern.

Miss Vennie Ketcheson of Hazzards Corners, cousin of the bride acted as Maid of Honor and was prettily dressed in pink organdy.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. F. Swaine of Ivanhoe in the presence of about seventy five guests

The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, including a number of cheques, showing the high esteem in which she is held. She has been organist of Salem church and also secretary-treasurer of the unday-school for some time and will be greatly missed in the church.

After the ceremony all adjourned to the dining-room, where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them The room was beautifully decorated in pink and white drapings. The waiters were Miss Josephine Sine, Miss Mildred Holland, Miss Keitha Blakely and Miss Mae Tucker, all close friends of the bride. During the signing of the register Miss Mildred Holland sang a solo, 'Because'. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold wrist watch and to the organist a set of gold bangles. The young couple left by motor amid showers of confetti for Belleville and other points, the bride travelling in a suit of navy tricotine with hat to match. On their return they will reside at the groom's home near Crookston.

On the evening of Aug. 25th about fifty guests gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sine to present their daughter Keitha with a miscellaneous shower in honor of her coming marriage. About eleven lunch was served and the party broke up, all having spent an enjoyable evening.

SAFETY FIRST

"Safety first" is a good maxim in most things, but particularly so in relation to the investment of money The rich may afford to speculate and to take the risks attendant on high rates of interest. Those whose means are moderate must be careful to see that there is absolute security in their investments. For such people there is no other form of investment which takes such a high rank comining absolute security with liberal interest, as the bonds of the Dominion of Canada. Holders of Dominion bonds bearing five and a-half per cent, maturing December 1,1922,can re-invest their money at the same rate of interest by exchanging the old bonds for new ones running for either five or ten years, as the bondholder may prefer. Arrangements for carrying out this exchange can be made through all the chartered banks.

BIRDS OF EASTERN CANADA

A second edition of "Birds of Eastern Canada," a book that has proved very popular among lovers of birds, has been published. It contains 234 pages of printed matter and 50 coloured plates, illustrating 100 species of Canadian birds. It can be had in heavy paper covers at 50 cents or in cloth at $1.00 per copy by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

New Fall Corsets

Our Fall stock contains the very newest styles. Models for the stout as well as the slim and average figure.

—FOR CORRECT STYLE
—FOR COMFORT
—FOR SUPERIOR MATERIAL and
—FOR MODERATE PRICES

visit our Corset department and become one of our satisfied customers.

Quinn & Quinn
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Government Taxes Extra

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We make No Extra Charge for lumber put through it except on custom work.

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PEELED SPRUCE, BALSAM and POPLAR

Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

FOR PRICES, CONTRACTS, ETC., APPLY TO

GORDON W. JONES

PULPWOOD AND LUMBER

BANCROFT, ONTARIO

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$50 to $5,000

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A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
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—No medical examination required

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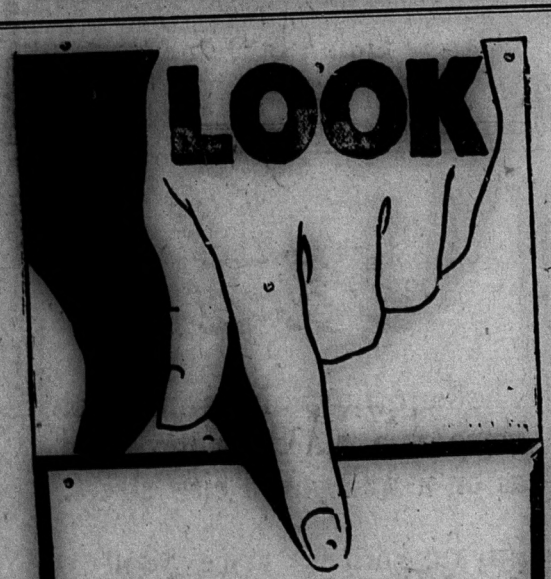
Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.



FINE STATIONERY

BOXED		IN PADS	
Society	50c	Dimity Striped	40
Gages Athenian (3 shades)	50c	Queen Anne	40
Holland Linen	50c	Dutch Fabric	35
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Old Windsor	30
-iana	40c	Kildare	25
Society	40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Onion Skin	25
Cambria	35	Snow Drop	20
Pemberton	35	Crescent	15
Royalton Linen	35	Correspondence Cards	30c and up
Memories	30	Statement Pads	15
Salina	30	Receipt Books	10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons Blank Books, Stamp Pads Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

THINGS ATMOSPHERIC

How They Relate to Agriculture and Production.

Old Sol Must Be Considered—Frosts a Little Late or Early Decrease Farm Profits—Moist Air a Better Blanket Than the Dry.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ATMOSPHERIC temperature has ever been a matter of much concern to agriculturists. A high temperature although necessary and beneficial in some cases, is detrimental in others, but in each case requires a liberal amount of precipitation. On the other hand the destructive frost of late spring and early autumn is an unpleasant but frequent visitor to the agriculturist. Man has harnessed much of nature and made it his servant, but as yet no one can say that man can control the atmospheric temperature, although he may modify it in a few instances or overcome some of its disastrous effects.

The primary source of all heat is the sun. Old Sol shines and heat and light travel the intervening 92,000,000 miles of space with a velocity of 186,000 miles per second. Some of this heat is absorbed in its transit by dust particles, water-vapor and the air itself, thus increasing the temperature of the air. The remainder is absorbed by the earth and thus raises its temperature and the temperature of the air in contact with it. The lattter has the greatest effect on air temperature.

Local conditions have a great effect on temperature. Water requires about five times the quantity to raise its temperature one degree as does soil, thus large water areas tend to prevent high temperatures. Also, as there is always slow evaporation and it requires about 300 times as much heat to evaporate one gallon of water as to raise its temperature one degree, the temperature is kept more moderate. Large swamp and bush areas free large quantities of water to the atmosphere, as well as retaining the spring water longer in the country and consequently have a moderating effect.

Frosts are also prevented by water, swamp and bush areas because they produce a high humidity and are not so readily cooled as large land areas. Air of high humidity acts as a better blanket as it were, than the dry air. Also the temperature at which dew is formed is higher and the lowering of the temperature may be sufficiently arrested to eliminate any danger of frosts.

The type of agriculture in any section is decided by its air temperature. Any new crops which are imported must first become acclimatized to that section before they are a success. Winter cereal crops of Ontario and hay crops are not affected by extremely low temperature unless growth is started by warm weather followed by low temperature or by heaving of the soil about the roots. Late spring and early fall frosts cause much damage. If the temperature does not drop below 28 degrees Fahrenheit only the tenderest vegetation suffers, but, if below it, wholesale destruction results. High temperatures cause strong evaporation from the leaves of plants and thus the need of a large amount of precipitation to prevent stunting or death itself.

In a pamphlet by A. J. Connor of the Meteorological office, Toronto, an interesting relation between the growth and yield of wheat and the temperature is set forth. Both yield and growth are increased by a low temperature and a low range in temperature. A critical period appears to exist in the latter part of the 90 days following sowing and if the weather in this period be warm and dry, with great temperature range, the wheat plants will head quickly and the harvest be light, but if the cool moist conditions exist heading will be postponed and the yield increased. Thus it remains a matter of seeding at the proper time to insure the cool moist weather in the critical period. In the Western Provinces the sowing is early, namely, the last of April, throwing the critical period about the middle of July, the variability of the temperature of which is the critical factor. However, the rule there is the earlier the better, while in Ontario we are unable to sow spring wheat sufficiently early to procure that desired cool moist weather, nor can it be obtained by late sowing.

Most cereals are best adapted to the temperature regions, and especially to those of low temperature and small temperature range. Consequently the above temperature effect is applicable to all. Fruits as a rule require a higher temperature region but not a high temperature range. Many fruits, however, have a wide distribution and is the result of variety.—R. C. Moffatt, O. A. College, Guelph.

The Rural Teacher and Agriculture.

For a teacher to be able of covering the subject as a whole even in a most superficial way is not to be thought of after one month of training at a Summer School. Certain teachers may develop certain hobbies such as nature study or the school garden; one may be an amateur botanist and interest the school in collecting weeds and grasses; one may make collections of insects; another may lead the school in making a survey of the crops grown in the school district, or the breeds of live stock. These and other studies are important contributions to the study of agriculture, and may be followed to great advantage as diversions from the regular school courses.—President J. B. Reynolds, O. A. College, Guelph.

Don't fail to whitewash the stable once a year; twice would be better.

JUNIOR AGRICULTURE

Boys' and Girls' Live Stock Club Work.

Some Specialize In Calves, Sheep or Pigs, Others Generalize — Banks Accept Notes of Juniors In Regular Business Way.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE Boys' and Girls' movement bids fair to rival school fair work as the most popular feature of agricultural extension work. Perhaps this is due to the fact that boys and girls literally love animal pets — things that are alive and respond to care and kind treatment. Moreover, because they can call the calf, pig, or sheep their very own, and because some day they hope to sell their animal at a profit and spend the money as they wish, it sustains and animates their interest.

Wherever these live stock clubs have been organized the representatives have the active support and cooperation of the live stock men in the community. This augurs well for the future of Ontario's junior farmers. The boys are commencing early in life to get into the pure-bred live stock business and it is confidently hoped that they will receive every encouragement from their parents and others.

The first live stock club for boys and girls came into being in the early months of 1919. Counting those which were formed previous to the period covered by this report and those that were organized in 1919, there are 6 calf clubs, 10 pig clubs, 2 sheep clubs and 2 live stock clubs or a total of 20 boys' and girls' live stock clubs with a membership of 450. This is a small beginning, but a number are now in the process of formation and the work will soon spread to every county in the province.

In the purchasing of animals, arrangements are usually made with the local banks to advance the necessary funds on the security of a note from the boy or girl for a definite period at a fixed rate of interest. These notes must be endorsed to the satisfaction of the bank by their parents or guardians. As a rule nothing but pure-bred animals are purchased and these are registered in the name of the boy or girl owner. As a protection, the animals are insured until such time as the notes are paid at the bank.

Both Beef and Dairy Calf Clubs have been organized. The Dufferin County Shorthorn Calf Club has regulations similar to those of other calf clubs formed in the province but there was no special day set apart for distribution of the stock.

In other Shorthorn Calf Clubs organized, heifers from 8-15 months have been distributed to the members. The initial cost in this case was not so great, yet a greater length of time will elapse before any returns are secured.

In some of the Shorthorn and Holstein calf clubs, auction sales were held in order that the members might secure money to pay off their notes. The members had the privilege of bidding in their own animals if they wished. An auction sale for club work has its advantages and disadvatnages. If the animals turn out satisfactorily, they should be kept in the members' hands. It defeats the very object for which it was organized, and hence these now being formed are not considering the question of auction sales at all. There is a point in favor of auction sales, and that is that it gives the club a great deal of publicity.

In the Halton County Calf Club, the 27 heifers distributed in February were sold at auction on August 20. A fair was held previous to the sale at which special prizes were awarded.

The Peel County Calf Club held a show and sale just one year after the dairy heifers were distributed to the members, when $85 was offered in prize money by public-spirited persons.

All members in the Peel Dairy Calf Club had to submit records of feed and milk together with a financial statement showing the profit on their enterprise.

There has been only one sheep club formed during the past year and that was the Albion Sheep Club in the County of Peel.

In the previous sheep club formed in Peel a year ago, two Oxford Down ewes in lamb were distributed to each member. Unfortunately some of the ewes proved not to be in lamb and others lambed unexpectedly in the middle of winter. This proved a hardship to some of the club members though the breeders from whom the ewes had been bought very kindly exchanged those without lambs for two shearling ewes each with a ewe lamb. The 14 members each with 2 sheep had 25 lambs and after the transfers had been made the average was just over 1 lamb per ewe.

In an endeavor to avoid the early lamb misfortune of last season, the representative from Peel organized a breeding flock in connection with the Albion Club. The shearlings were shipped in and flocked with a good pure-bred ram on Nov. 12 which resulted in lambs being born at a time when the weather was more favorable.

There are two live stock clubs formed in the province, one in Waterloo County and the other in Brant County. They are confined to pure-bred animals, but they differ from the calf, pigs, or sheep clubs already mentioned in that all classes of animals are included.—R. S. Duncan, Director Agricultural Representatives.

It is estimated that every year forest fires in America destroy more than $200,000,000 worth of standing timber.

PRUNING EXPERIMENTS

Three Different Treatments at the Vineland Station.

Winter Pruning, Summer Pruning and No Pruning—Light Annual Pruning Is, on the Whole, the Most Desirable.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

AN experiment consisting of a comparative test of three different pruning treatments was started at Vineland in 1914. The three treatments were (a) winter or dormant pruning, (b) summer pruning, and (c) no pruning. The orchard under test consisted of about fifteen different varieties of apples. Although it is too early to look for conclusive results especially on the ultimate yields of the various systems of pruning, yet we have indications of what these results will be. Also we have data which positively shows the advantages of light pruning for the young orchard. Beyond this our results do not go as the orchard is still young.

The experiment, as originally outlined, specified the following for each kind of pruning:

Winter Pruning.—Trees to be severely cut back, thinned out in March or April, the object being to form a framework pleasing to the eye and which, at the same time would ultimately be capable of carrying a maximum load of fruit, i.e., to be pruned according to the then commonly accepted method for young trees until bearing age. Fruit bearing was not to be taken into consideration for at least seven years.

Summer Pruning.—The trees under this treatment to be well thinned out in August when growth is ceasing and the maturing of wood commences. Terminal growths to be cut back only sufficient to keep the tree within bounds which usually involves only tipping back the main branches. The original objects of this type of pruning were to promote early bearing, admit as much sunlight as possible and at the same time not sacrifice the natural shape of the tree any more than necessary.

No Pruning.—Trees left to make natural growth with the exception of the removal of broken or otherwise injured limbs.

Following is a summary of results:

(1) The heavy dormant pruned trees have made much less growth as indicated by the diameter of the trunk and spread of branches than either the unpruned or summer pruned trees. Moreover, the summer pruned and unpruned trees have been bearing fruit since 1915, which would lessen their ability to make new growth. Their real gain over the heavily pruned trees is, therefore, greater than the actual measurements would indicate.

(2) The dormant pruned trees have been much later in coming into bearing, producing in 1915 only three pounds of fruit for the whole block, as against 127.7 pounds for the summer pruned block, and 209.4 pounds for the unpruned block. With the season of 1919 and those intervening between 1915 and 1919, the ratio has been practically the same. Heavily dormant pruned trees have barely started to bear as yet, while the summer pruned and unpruned trees have increased in productiveness each season.

(3) The summer pruned trees (probably equivalent in effect to light dormant pruning) have made considerably more growth than the heavily pruned trees and have practically held their own with the unpruned trees except in the case of the Greening variety where the unpruned trees have out-distanced the summer pruned trees.

(4) Unpruned trees have made more growth than either of the other two systems, though very little more than the summer pruned trees. They are also continuing to outyield the other systems of pruning. These unpruned trees, however, as a whole are becoming very dense, increasing very materially the difficulty and cost of spraying, picking, etc. There are indications also that the fruit is falling off in color due to the dense growth.

From the above, therefore, it is evident that the lighter the pruning the greater the growth, the earlier the tree comes into bearing, and the heavier the yield during the early period of the tree's life at least. But although the unpruned trees have made the greatest gains to date, the lightly summer pruned trees are very little, if any, behind, especially when the increased cost of spraying, picking, growing lack of color, and the general undesirable condition of the tree for future crops are considered. To redeem such an unpruned orchard would necessarily retard its crops for a period and thus the earlier gains from no pruning would be lost.

Light annual pruning just sufficient to retain the proper shape of the tree to allow sunlight and air to get through and to keep out all crossed and broken branches seems, therefore, to be the proper method to pursue for the young orchard until it comes into bearing. After bearing age is reached, pruning will likely have to be more severe so as to maintain a proper supply of new wood each year. What constitutes severity of pruning will, of course, vary with the variety.—E. F. Palmer, Director Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station.

Pointers for Live Stock.

Cattle should have water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure and fresh.

Sand, loam or horse manure should never be used for bedding cows. Give them good clean straw, and you will have your reward.

CASTRATION OF LAMBS

Like Docking, It Is Now an Absolute Necessity.

These Operations Not Dangerous If Carefully Done—How to Do the Work—Both May Be Done at the Same Time.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

VERY substantial benefits arise from the early castration of lambs. First, they make more weight at an earlier age—castrated lambs are more quiet, and so make better gains. Second, they are more easily managed—both sexes may run together at all times without the danger that the females will be bred. Third, early castration results in the production of a better carcass, as it prevents undue development of the head, neck, and the front quarters. As stated before, buyers severely discount uncastrated lambs to an extent ranging from $2 to $5 per hundred pounds in comparison with castrated and docked lambs of the same age.

Castration is not dangerous if a little care is taken, and can be performed by any careful person who will follow directions. Lambs should be castrated when they are from 7 to 14 days old. Choose a bright day; do not castrate lambs on a damp, chilly, or rainy day. Select from the flock all lambs that are to be castrated and fence them off so that they can be caught without undue excitement. Never worry or chase lambs before performing the operation. Provide a clean stall or pen for them to go back to after the operation is performed. The operator's hands must be clean and the knife disinfected.

The lamb should be held against the body. Cut off one-third of the lower end of the scrotum, or bag, so as to permit good drainage. Then expose the testicles, and with the left hand force them out, holding them in this position by a firm grip between the thumb and fingers, which are held close to the abdomen of the lamb. Next, grasp the testicles firmly between the thumb and fingers of the right hand, and draw them out with the adhering cords. The work should be done quickly but not roughly, and the testicles and adhering cords should be drawn out with a steady pull. The wound should then be washed with a good antiseptic, such as a weak carbolic solution, or a creolin or lysol preparation.

When lambs are older than three weeks before the operation is performed the cords should not be pulled out but scraped off with a knife back of the testicle. The scraping is done to prevent excessive bleeding.

Lambs should be kept quiet after they have been castrated. It is best to perform the operation in the morning, so that they can be watched during the day and attention given any that become too weak from loss of blood.

Lambs can be docked at the same time that they are castrated. When care is used both operations can be performed at the same time and labor saved, as the lambs will have to be caught only once. It should be a uniform practice to dock when the lambs are from 7 to 14 days old.

The lamb's tail renders no substantial benefit to the animal. Its presence is injurious because of the filth that accumulates around and beneath it. Moreover, lambs are more attractive and look neater and deeper in the leg and twist if the tail is docked. When the tails are left on females they are apt to fail to breed.

The two preferable ways of removing a lamb's tail are by using a sharp knife or the docking irons. One man holds the lamb while the other performs the operation.

When docking with the knife the operator, by feeling on the inside of the tail, first locates the joint to be cut, which is about 1½ inches from the body. He should then push the skin on the tail back towards the body of the lamb so as to leave some surplus skin to grow over the stump. The cut should be made quickly with a sharp knife. If any lamb should bleed too much a piece of cord may be tied very tightly on the stub of the tail close to the body, to stop the bleeding, but the cord must be removed in a few hours or the tail will slough off.

When hot pincers or docking irons are used, no danger need be feared from loss of blood. Old sheep can be docked successfully in this way. The pincers should be heated to a cherry red heat, not hotter, and the tail seared off at from 1 to 1½ inches from the body. The wound will be seared over and no blood lost. When the irons are used at proper temperature the wound will heal as satisfactorily, but probably not so quickly as when the knife is used. The wound is also sterilized and needs no further attention. When the lambs are in a pen near at hand, with a man to catch them and another to hold them, from 9 to 12 lambs can be docked without heating the irons again. The lambs should be watched for a few days to see that they are recovering from the operations satisfactorily.—Condensed from U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1134.

A Good Lawn.

A good lawn is best made of 30 cent. Kentucky blue grass and 20 cent of white clover and red top. red top and white clover are porary grasses and soon give w the blue grass. They do give a quick lawn.

Good deep rich soft and pure tucky blue grass seed make lawns. Weedy lawns are a resu poor soil or sometimes too shade. Spade up weedy patches in well rotted manure and if need soil and re-sow with Kentucky grass; add a little clover and re

OF THE TIDES.

Plays Tricks With the Earth.

d fall of the tides are
power which the moon
the earth.
tic power of the moon
particle of matter
e earth; but water, be-
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the effect in the tides.
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ocean to be turned to-
noon, the moon's pull
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the water was lagging

lso produces tides, but
this direction is less
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is 386 times as far off
makes the moon twice
When the sun and moon
we have spring tides;
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neap tides.
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the earth, but there is
from the fact that the
slow down. The tides,
of fact, act as a brake
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back by the moon exert
effect on the rotating
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and the moon was near-
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body to split up into two
becoming the moon and
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been rotating on its axis
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me that the earth rotated
o say, the month and the
of equal length. As the
arther away, both the day
onth began to get longer.
nth increased at a greater
he day. The process went
ere were twenty-nine days
nth. After that the num-
s in the month began to
until it reached its present
magnitude.
ill happen in the future?
ved that the number of
month will decrease again
more the month and the
ual. In that age the earth
fating very slowly. The
tion of the tides will cause
always to keep the same
he moon: it will rotate
its exis in the same time
moon takes to turn round

ing but the earth and moon
olved this state of affairs
final. But there is also the
the solar tides to be con-
The moon makes the day
the month, but the sun has
y, by still further slowing
earth's rotation on its axis,
the day equal to the year.
ld do this by making the
xe as long to turn on its
go round the sun. It can-
ed in this owing to the ac-
e moon, but it can succeed
g the day rather longer than
h.

Charing Cross.

g Cross is the center of the
bustle of the great city of
and is undoubtedly one of
celebrated localities in the
ts name, like many another
n's geographic designations,
uption. When Edward I. was
ttle on the Scottish border,
who had accompanied him,
his extreme grief, and her
s conveyed to London. Ed-
ected a cross at the site of
ght's camp on the route, and
which he caused to be set
their arrival at the city he
n honor of his "chere reine,"
ar queen." The corruption
charing" is easily apparent.
y all of the geographic names
and have evolved from some-
hite different from what they
e. "Caster," which forms a
so many names, comes from
in "castre," meaning "camp,"
tes back to the invasion of
Caesar. "Rotten Row," the
London thoroughfare, was
lly "Rue de Roi"—the "street
King."

k Production In Ontario.

possibility of the production
within the borders of Ontario,
economically profitable scale,
emely remote, according to a
n issued by the Ontario De-
nt of Agriculture. Recently a
r of mulberry trees were sold
ario by the Osigian Silk Cor-
n of Hamilton. Extensive in-
here and in the United States,
the departmental report, have
that it is improbable that the
offered for sale are sufficiently
to stand the Canadian climate
hat even if silkworms were
in any quantity, the lack of
labor of the sort that is avail-
in Oriental countries would
preparation of the raw silk a
cal impossibility.

meless Persons In London.

census of homeless persons in
n taken on February 10, show-
at in casual wards there were
men, 11 women and two chil-
the largest number recorded
y census since 1914. Only eight
ns were found sheltering under
s or on staircases. In licensed
ion lodging houses 13,076 were
mmodated as compared with
2 in 1921 and 20,173 in 1914.

assic Rome had no street lights.

SOME MORE TREASURE.

Hunters Might Now Try Their Luck at Long Point.

Treasure hunts are usually associated with the sea, but the story of one—mythical, perhaps—related to the members of the Ontario Historical Society in Norfolk county the other day by Dr. J. H. Coyne of St. Thomas would form a fit subject for further exploitation. The visitors were being shown around the southern part of Norfolk, and had penetrated a wilderness of woods manhigh, almost to the edge of Lake Erie, to visit a deserted farmhouse once occupied by Deacon Troyer, said to have been the first man to take up land in the county.

Dr. Coyne said the story had been told to him by the late Simpson McCall, uncle of Senator McCall, who had heard it from Troyer himself when a lad of 11 to 12. The treasure had been buried about 1760 by a fur trader named Ramsay, who had evaded a party of Indians who followed him along the shore from Port Stanley, knowing that he had a lot of gold in his canoe. Finally he got away from them, and buried the gold in his canoe. Finally he got away from them, and buried the gold on the ridge of Long Point.

"Deacon Troyer," said Dr. Coyne, "told Simpson McCall that he put on his high thinking-cap and located the treasure, and arranged to go out with the assistance of his boy to dig up the treasure on a certain night, and wanted Simpson McCall to go with them. He consulted his father, who did not believe in black art, and refused consent. But Simpson saw them start out from here in their canoe to go to Long Point to dig up the treasure, and he saw Deacon Troyer after they came back, and this is the story he told me:

"They went to Long Point, arriving just long enough before dark to locate the spot where the treasure was. They then waited until exactly midnight, and then started a procession, Deacon Troyer holding the open Bible before him, and his son following with a lighted candle, with spades, picks, etc. They dug down, and presently the pick struck metal. They got the pick under the lid of the box and pried it up. And then, at that moment a black shape rose up and assumed the form of a black dog, growing bigger and bigger, and they dropped their Bible and candle and rushed for the canoe, and never had any curiosity to return to the spot."

A Veteran Geologist.

Full of honors and achievements the dean of North American geologists, Prof. A. P. Coleman of the University of Toronto, is being made a doctor of science of the institution to which he has given his maturer years. In his youth a student and professor at Victoria University, then located at Cobourg, Ont., Dr. Coleman gave a long period of service to the province as provincial geologist and to the university, the Dominion and the world as teacher and explorer. To a wide circle of friends, Dr. Coleman is known as one of kindliest character, a staunch friend and a loving brother. It can scarcely be that he shall wander far afield in the next ten years, although his enthusiasm for mountain climbing seems unabated. But his teaching is something of great charm and his interest in students keen after forty-one years in the professoriate.

Arthur Philemon Coleman is a son of the parsonage. After obtaining the best training in natural sciences available in this country in the seventies, he studied at Breslau University and then came home to teach. Not to speculators but to geologists is Canada's mineral industry primarily due. He is a wise prospector who goes to areas which the exploring geologist has marked as favorable. For many years from 1893 onwards, Prof. Coleman studied the minerals of his native Ontario. In recent decades he has done much work of a less economic and more scientific character among the Rockies. Although a student of rocks, he is also a lover of Alpining for its own sage and for the pleasure of painting scenery and formations. He is noted for his thoughtfulness of others while climbing and for his good nature in camp.

With hobbies, serious pursuits and with a considerate course of life toward others, Dr. Coleman has achieved years without boredom and successes without elation. Not only through seniority but through affection has he become dean of the faculty of arts, while his fellowship in the Royal Society is sufficient testimony to his position in the world of science. To recount his many honors and writings is unnecessary; where there is character to be praised, the mention of rewards is superfluous. Fortunate in his services, the university is regretful at his retirement which occurs shortly.

An Aged Woman Gardener.

Mrs. William Russell, who is 87 years of age, and lives in the west end of Mitchell, Ont., has a garden consisting of half an acre of land which is filled with vegetables, such as potatoes, corn, beets, carrots, beans, and many kinds of flowers.

This garden, which is kept in excellent shape, is worked solely by Mrs. Russell, who rises at four o'clock every morning, and works in her garden most of each day.

Turpentining the Pine.

Successive seasons of turpentining cause no lowering in strength or resin content of pine trees. The crude turpentine is the result of wound stimulus, and comes only from living cells in the sap wood region of the tap bore. The heart wood, which consists of dead cells, contains no sap.

Sawdust as Stock Food.

From an experiment station in Wisconsin comes the report that after a long-continued diet, consisting of one-fourth part of white-pine sawdust in their ration, cows showed no visible change in their weight or milk production.

HONORED LOUIS HEMON.

His Novel Wins Its Way Among the World Classics.

Whatever the Dominion Immigration authorities may think of the stern life of Northern Quebec as pictured in "Marie Chapdelaine," there is interest in the fact that a few days ago the citizens of Chapleau, to the north of Lake Superior, decorated the grave of Louis Hemon, the author of that book, for it was there that the almost unknown young Frenchman was buried after he was killed in a railway accident at that point on July 8, 1913.

"We may well be proud, we people of Chapleau," said Rev. Father Gascon on this occasion, "to have the remains of this gifted young writer with us, and I thank both branches of the Canadian Club for having thought to observe the anniversary of his death. Such is the glory of man. During his lifetime no one knew of him, but now he is dead his fame is great, not only in this country, but in many other countries as well."

Already, it is said, the sales of "Marie Chapdelaine" have reached 400,000 in France, and the New York Times sees much significance in the success of this epic of the Quebec wilderness written by one of the same race which sent the early explorers to the northern part of the New World.

"This scholar," says the Times, "son of a university professor, born in Brest, carried not only the light of France into the Upper Canadian clearings, but also its love for the simple folk, who, with primitive heroism, still battle with the forest for enough soil to keep them alive and fit for further struggle. There are, in witness of this, to rise two monuments to the memory of this son of France who toiled in the wilderness of Upper Quebec; one in Canada and the other in Brittany, from whose coasts sailed Jacques Cartier, the first true son of France to enter the continent through the 'mysterious gulf' of the St. Lawrence, and to see the towering cliffs of the gloomy Saguenay close behind him. Whether up at Peribonka, where the winter terrors of the great forest have changed the living body of Francois Paradis, the trapper of Mistassini, Maria's lover, 'into a thing of ice'; or near the lakes that have been rechristened Lake Hemon and Lake Chapdelaine; or at Quebec, the capital of the province, toward which he was traveling when death overtook him; whether at Brest or St. Malo or Dinant in Brittany; they are together to testify to something that is deeper than nationality even — to the consciousness of human kinship and common dependence upon a higher power."

Capt. Bernier.

Capt. Bernier, the explorer, who was born at L'Islet, Quebec, went to sea at the age of 12, and has commanded half a hundred different vessels. He held Government positions at Quebec and Levis for a number of years before taking up Arctic exploration. His greatest service on his many trips has been in giving some definition to the vast Arctic bounds of the Dominion.

"We went out fourteen months ago," he said, on returning from one of his recent voyages, "loaded down with food, coal and the necessaries of life. We come back to-day with our lockers empty, but loaded with information, the fruits of observation and experience, which, I am sure, will be of great service to Canada and to humanity at large in years to come. All that country in the north and westward which before was marked on the map in a vague, uncertain kind of way we may now claim as a part of the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion extends to the North Pole. It is for us to claim it and make sure of it. That land, barren and bleak as it may seem, is for us to use in some way. In planting the British flag on North Lincoln I feel that I have claimed for Canada all islands as far north as 81 degrees 50 minutes. We may also lay claim to all land to the westward as far as Prince of Wales Land."

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

The Panama Hat.

A product of Ecuador worthy of mention is the so-called Panama hat. These are made, not from straw, but from a fibre taken from the leaf of the toquilla plant. From this substance can be made a hat so fine that it can be folded into a package that would slip into a watch pocket. The most expensive hats of this kind are almost as fine and soft as silk. Wealthy planters will sometimes pay $100 for one of these hats. The leaves are cut before they are entirely open, carefully prepared and plunged into boiling water, dried and bleached, divided into minute straw or thread, and then deftly woven into hats by the hands of Indian women. This weaving has to be done between midnight and sun-up while the air is damp. The straw or thread is so delicate that when woven in daylight it is apt to break. It not only takes weeks but often months to make one of these best hats, and one of these hundred dollars hats is worth the money, considering the time and labor spent upon it.

Absent-mindedness.

The bishop was very tired. There were an unprecedented number of candidates for confirmation, and the church grew hotter and hotter. The bishop could feel his eyes getting heavy. At last, when he was nearing the end of his labors, a bald-headed man knelt down in front of him. The bishop, suppressing a yawn, put both his hands on the shining head, and muttered, "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid."

Inexperienced.

Auntie, at the farm, to little city niece: "Couldn't you get any eggs, dear?"

Niece: "No, auntie. The hens were scratching all around as hard as they could, but they hadn't found a single egg!"

Hay-Fever

ASTHMA, SUMMER COLDS.

You don't need a month's treatment to prove the worth of

RAZ-MAH!

RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE.

It restores normal breathing,—stops mucus gatherings in nasal and bronchial passages, assures long nights of quiet sleep.

$1.00 at your druggist's, or write for free trial to Templetons, Toronto.

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

ISLANDS OF ICE.

One of the Perils Faced by Canadian Shipping.

The icebergs, which may be a hundred years old before they reach the various trade routes, are the offsprings of great Polar glaciers which have been formed by accumulated snows.

The glaciers of Norway and Switzerland cannot be the parents of icebergs, because they begin to melt long before they reach the sea. The ice river becomes a water river when it reaches the ocean.

In Greenland, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembia, and other Arctic lands, the snowline and the sea-level are the same, and so the mighty glaciers not only reach the seashore, but in many cases push out to sea. The great mass of ice, forced into the water, and held up by the buoyancy of the waves, becomes detached from the parent stream, and drifts off on its lonely venture.

Many icebergs are comparatively small, but some reach a height of 300 feet.

The part that can be seen represents only one-eighth of its bulk, the remaining seven-eighths being under water.

The deaths of hundreds of people when, on April 14, 1912, the Titanic crashed into an iceberg was the starting of the International Ice Patrol. It was decided that each year, during May and June, an ice patrol should be maintained to locate icebergs and warn ships.

The bergs infest an area ranging from longitude 45 to 55, and north from latitude 41 degrees. Generally this area of 2,000 square miles is enveloped in fog. Through the fog the patrolling ships must steam continuously, searching for bergs and icefields. They are constantly in danger of striking the former before they are sighted.

Observations are put down on maps, which are sent to the coastguard service officials at Washington. This information is then sent to Governments and shipping centres in all parts of the world.

In the late spring and early summer the bergs become very unstable, and huge masses of ice fall from them. Sometimes entire bergs roll over and over. Patrol vessels have tried firing their 12-pounder guns at them, but usually the shots are as ineffective as they would be against the Rock of Gibraltar.

It is impossible to judge the stability of an iceberg by its appearance. The towering cliff of apparently solid ice may be as delicately balanced and as sensitive as the spring of a watch. The whistle of a passing steamer may break off blocks large enough to sink a boat.

There have been cases in which Newfoundland fishermen, who wanted ice with which to pack their fish, have been sent to the bottom through a berg turning turtle when the small boat hit its side.

Such a scene was witnessed by a trawler which had sent out a boat to load ice. The instructions to the men were to cut chunks off the berg and return quickly to the ship; but, to the horror of the remainder of the crew, the huge mass of ice heeled over and buried the boat and its occupants in a whirlpool.

The annals of the sea abound with stories of fights with ice, and many crews have owed their lives to their agility in leaping from their sinking ships on to the bergs which hit them.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

Choking and Gasping for Breath Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

MRS. PENNINGTON

NEW ROCKLAND, P.Q.

"In 1919, I was taken with *Bronchial Asthma* and no one knows what I suffered with it during the winter. *I began having Choking Spells*—gasping for breath and could not speak. I would have one of these bad spells in the evening, one during the night, and one in the morning. The doctor said he could do nothing for me.

"In the spring of 1920, *I started taking "Fruit-a-tives"* and in a few days, the choking spells stopped, and I have had none since May 7th, 1920. I have so wanted to tell other sufferers who have the same trouble about "Fruit-a-tives" for I know how they must suffer.

Some thought the Asthma would come back on me as winter came on but it has not, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" Mrs. J. M. PENNINGTON.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Winter Fruits That Feed.

Dried figs contain more than three times the nutriment of fresh eggs. Figs are justly entitled to a place among the food fruits. In the dry state or stewed they are an excellent food for children in cold weather. About five ounces of figs and a pint of milk make a sustaining meal for an adult. Weight for weight, dates are more nourishing than bread. In desert tracts this fruit is often almost the only source of nourishment for men and women, camels, horses and other animals.

Stockings Over Shoes.

Our neighbor's daughter was to be married. Mother went over at the last moment to see her and to arrange her veil. Just as she was about to step through the folding doors into the room where the ceremony was to be performed mother noticed her feet. She had drawn on a pair of white stockings over her slippers and they were still on! She was quickly drawn back and there was a scramble to pull them off and start in again.—Exchange.

Special Reductions

TO CLEAR

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All Lines of STATIONERY, Etc.

AT THE

Review Stationery Store

Messrs.
HOARD & IRWIN

wish through the Review to announce to the public that the Boot and Shoe Business heretofore conducted under the name of Hoard & Irwin will be continued under the new firm name of

Messrs.
HOARD & MOORCROFT

They also take this opportunity of thanking the public for the very generous patronage given to the old firm and solicit a further continuance of that patronage to the new firm.

Car Canada Cement

to arrive about September 12

BOOKING ORDERS now, for delivery at car.

M. W. CONNOR & SON

Hardware : : : : : Phone 8, Madoc

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at **$1.00** Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

The Chinese Doctor

In China, doctors are paid so long as their patients keep well. That is a mighty good theory for batteries as well as human beings. Regular inspection and testing by our service department will aid you in keeping your battery in a healthy condition.

We will keep the old battery going as long as possible, no matter what make, but when a new one is needed we recommend the long-life Exide.

W. L. SMITH

MADOC, ONTARIO

Queensboro

Queensboro was invaded by a number of clerical and lay delegates o the Methodist Church of the Madoc District, on the occasion of their annual District meeting last Wesnesday Morning and afteornoon sessions were held for transacting and discussing the District business and a largely attended open meeting wa held in the evening at which addresses were given by Rev. Messrs Whyte of Eldorado and Higgs of Madoc

Mr. and Mrs. J. McEwen of Bannockburn and Mr. and Mrs Robert Allen of Sudbury were in town on Sunday.

Mr. John Moore, Sr., spent the week-end at home.

Misses Jessie and Margery Delyea were guests of Miss Hazel Huff at Hart,s last week.

Mr, and Mrs. John Gray attended the wedding of their niece Miss Edith McMechan, last Wednesday in Madoc.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe spent a few days in Peterboro last week.

Miss Anna Smith of Madoc spent last week with Mrs. John Gray.

Miss Gertrude Martin of Toronto and Mrs. James Ling and children of Oshawa were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, last week.

Mrs. Alexander has returned from a visit to her daughter's summer camp at Weller's Bay.

Misses Lois and Fanny Shaw were holiday guests of Mrs. J. Moore

Queensboro public school resumed work on Friday last in charge of Miss Wyman, Blondeau.

Messrs. J. and W. Howe, Misses L. and A. Howe and Mrs. A. Aikens of Wallaceburg spent the weekend at Mr. A. Howe's.

Mrs. Polm of Vernon, N.Y., Mrs. Wensley of New Jersey and Miss C. Watkins of Belleville spent a couple of days with Mrs. J. Alexander last

Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Kingston, is visiting Miss Thompson.

Mr. John Blakely, Chatham who came down to his father's funeral returned home on Saturday, after spending the week with his brother and sisters.

Mrs. Hagerman and children spent the week end at Chapman guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fleming.

TUDOR-CASHEL COUNCIL

Town Hall, Millbridge,
August 24th, 1922

The regular meeting of the Council was held on the above date.

Present—H. Ray, Reeve, an Councillors McMurray, Lummiss, Gunter, Blackburn. Minutes of last meeting and two special meetings read and confirmed.

Mr. McMurray introduced a by-law to levy estimates for county, ownship and school purposes or the year 1922. Said by-law was regularly passed through its several readings, was signed, sealed and numbered 14.

A proposed by-law to stop and close the road from Thwaite's Corners to the Bass Lake turn was introduced and read a first and second time and laid over until next regular meeting for further consideration.

McMurray—Lummiss—That H. Ray, George Blackburn and Harry Lummiss be appointed a committee to look after the shingling of Town Hall, with authority to act.—Car.

Gunter—Blackburn—That the following accounts be paid—Chas. E. Gunter, amount overworked on Col. road No. 1, 13.36; John Landon blacksmith work $10, Dominion Foundry repairs for Crusher $7.40 Neil Andrews 1 trip to Belleville and Tweed for Crusher repairs etc. $3. Geo. Blackburn 2 trips to Bannockburn, 1 trip to Millbridge, phone $1.90 John Patter 11 sheep killed $28, North Hastings Review for printing $38.65

Blackurn—Gunter—that the Council adjourned until October 10th, 1922.

Wm. Glennie,
Tp. Clerk.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL
SAM LAPAM

"Ship it on the 5.15 train

you have just time to catch it," he telephones by Long Distance, at Station-to-Station rates.

Manufacturers order new parts by Long Distance to take the place of broken equipment, thus preventing costly delays.

Ask for our booklet, "A Few Ways to Speed Up Business"

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

STORY OF T. C. NORRIS.

How Manitoba Leader Defeated More Clever Man.

Let all would-be politicians consider the career of Hon. T. C. Norris, of Manitoba, and be wise.

The story goes of one famous senator that after completing a fervid oration he turns to friendly newspapermen with anxious concern to ask: "Did I make a big fool of myself?" Many a Canadian politician rants with the same confidence but without admitting the same inner trembling. Tobias Crawford Norris is too sensible a person to scrape the clouds while wobbling at the knees. Perhaps he remembers the rock whence he was hewn and the persons who did the hewing.

Hon. T. C. Norris was born of Irish parentage near Brampton, Ont., and served his political apprenticeship in Peel and Halton counties. Then he farmed at Griswold, near Brandon, in Sir Clifford Sifton's old constituency and learned some "inside stuff" that only a Sifton or a Rogers could teach. Manitoba of a quarter of a century ago was a great training ground for those who prefer giving away long smokes to making long speeches.

Norris learned to speak in a very practical school—as auctioneer. The taciturn knight of the hammer is as rare as the loquacious prospector. Norris learned how to sell good cattle at better prices to his fellow-farmers. Then he learned how to sell candidacies to them and entered the Legislature. But he was still not cabinet timber, although well liked. The Liberals were then, very much in opposition and Edward Brown was considered their ablest man.

Now Edward Brown was so able that he thought it wise to let the leadership go to somebody else rather than to thrust himself in when some feared him. Norris he considered a good stop-gap until the Promised Land of Power was nearer. Brown believed that the darkest hour would be just before the dawn. Brown would be the first of the host to see the dawn and, when all were gloomy at the long delay of the sunrise he would bravely take over the command from the useful Norris and would be premier.

It looked like clever politics and Hon. Robert Rogers is said to have commented often on its subtlety. But Norris got settled into the leadership, his following began to get used to him and the dawn broke unexpectedly. Long before the oppositionists thought of ousting the weak Norris for the strong Brown, there developed the great Parliament Buildings affair which sent Hon. Robert Rogers to Ottawa, Hon. Edward Brown to the provincial treasury and Hon. T. C. Norris to the premiership.

The suave Mr. Brown cheered lustily and beautifully for the new premier. Having overreached himself, according to the opinion of the wise ones, Edward Brown had the interesting experience of serving under Tobias C. Norris throughout the administration. Thus do simple men overcome clever men even in politics. Edward may be clever but Tobias is shrewd and it is often an over-refinement on finesse to wave office away in the hope of taking it at a more convenient season. This is the political lesson which may or may not be drawn from one account of the by-play of motives which have underlain the surface politics of Manitoba since the defeat of Roblin.

So far as statemanship is concerned the future, of Hon. T. C. Norris is in his past. He never was a great tribune of the people, much less was he the champion of great principles. His enemies made mistakes and he was sensible enough to profit there by. His able friend made a slight miscalculation of the courses of the political star and the auctioneer of Griswold seized the psychological moment to shout "Gone" and close the deal for the party leadership.

As an administrator the first Liberal Premier of Manitoba since Greenway days was mediocre. As leader of the Opposition he showed little. Conditions made him and they have unmade him. The only flash he ever showed was in accepting the leadership that came his way. Some salesmen are poor bargain hunters, but this auctioneer knew when to bid. In opposition again, what would he have to offer?

Betting Illegal But Flourishing

Not in the history of racing in Canada has the betting part of the game received so much advertising as it has this summer. It seems probable that this publicity has resulted in a greater amount of gambling, because there are many people who would be indifferent to a right or privilege until they thought it was about to be withdrawn and then would hasten to exercise it. No doubt if the sale of chewing tobacco were to be prohibited, and act to come into effect next week, hundreds of people who never chewed tobacco in their lives would lay in a few hanks of it in case of emergency. The betting in Canada, of course, is done by means of the pari-mutual machines, except that part which is carried on by the illicit handbooks. In Kentucky and Maryland, too, the betting through machines is legalized. In New York betting is illegal, and therefore has to be carried on secretly, but we have no doubt that there is much more money bet in New York than is bet in Ontario.

Betting could not be carried on to any considerable extent if it were not for the connivance of the police. It certainly could not be conducted on such a scale that the odds are posted with each race and published in every newspaper that carries betting news. For a couple of years horse racing was dead in New York because of law which made the directors of the race tracks personally responsible for any gambling done on the premises. When this law was in force the tracks shut their gates. When it was repealed, without the law forbidding betting being repealed, the tracks reopened and have been enjoying tremendous prosperity ever since, even though the Jockey Club and the track owners did not derive a dollar in revenue from the betting, which amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars a day. The Jockey Club does not recognize betting officially, but it is well known that if a man make a bet with a bookmaker and loses and does not pay, or if a bookmaker welshes, he finds the numerous private detectives taking a curious interest in his affairs, to the effect that he finds it impossible to bet again.

This is one of the reasons why there are so few losses in the tremendous and illicit business of betting in the United States. The bookmakers, from the big operators, who will accept $10,000 on the nod, to the little fellow, who takes a two-dollar bet, do not lose more than two per cent. of the money offered them, according to a writer in the New York Herald. There is an old convention that a gambling debt, since it cannot be collected at law, is a debt of honor, and thus must be paid before any other debt. This tradition and the activity of the private detectives protect the bookmaker from serious loss. Of course, the bookmakers and their numerous assistants, scouts and runners will not bet with every stranger who appears. But it is easy enough to find someone who knows them and will vouch for the stranger. Once accredited, he can have a credit of thousands of dollars. A note from Bill Smith to Bill Jones, the track bookmaker, presented by Bill Thompson, will result in Jones saying to Thompson, "All right, Mr. Thompson, as much as you like."

Mr. Thompson picks a horse and maybe bets $500. Mr. Jones makes a note of the affair. Nobody signs any document; no money changes hands. If Mr. Thompson wins, he will leave his address with the bookmaker, and the next morning will receive a cheque for his winnings, which may amount to $5,000, or he may be paid cash on the spot, and this without having visibly risked a dollar or incurred any liability whatever. Sometimes it turns out that when Mr. Thompson bets he loses and does not liquidate, but this happens about once in fifty times, and the bookmakers are not greatly disturbed, since they make the odds, and the more they are cheated the narrower will be the odds they offer. These odds, by the way, are never as great as those to be had in the machines. The machine odds are the odds of public opinion; the bookmaker odds are those of private judgment, as modified by public opinion. On tracks where the unlawful bookmakers operate there is usually a conference among them in the morning and a general elastic agreement as to the opening odds, this agreement being founded on what they believe to be the chances of the various horses. After the opening odds there are likely to be rapid alterations due to the amount of money that is being placed on the different horses. The more money there is bet on a horse, the shorter is his price.

The greatest odds ever paid on an American track were those which rewarded the few backers of Wishing Ring, at Latonia, on June 17, 1912. Anyone who had a $2 ticket for first received $1,885.50; those who bet $2 for second received $644.60, and those who bet third drew down $172.60. Obviously, no bookmaker would even offer such odds, because the bettor who would not bite at a hundred to one would not bite at nine hundred to one. Two years earlier, at Lexington, a horse named Muzetta paid more than four hundred to one. These tremendous odds simply mean that only half a dozen people out of a thousand bettors thought the horse would win, and the half dozen divided among them the money wagered on other horses by the mob, for mutuel betting is pool betting, in which the bettor backs his judgment against that of other bettors, not against the collective wisdom of the bookmakers.

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also **Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores** or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address
NORMAN MONTGOMERY
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FARM FOR SALE

100 acre farm, Lot 27, 2nd con. of Thurlow Township, four miles east of Belleville, good work land, living stream, good buildings, stone basement under barn, silo, and litter carrier. Well fenced. School and Church close by. Wesley Sine, West Hill, Ont.

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At once one bicycle narly new,
Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICE,

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.
Apply at once to the Review.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.
Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

STRAYED

Strayed onto my premises, 5 head of cattle. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. H. Parks, Bannockburn.

NOTICE

The party that was seen taking clothes off our clothes-line on Monday night, Aug. 28th, will please bring them back and save trouble.
A. Herrington.

BY-LAW NO. 15

A By-Law to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor, in the County of Hastings.

Whereas it appears that it is expedient to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor.

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914 Chapter 472, Section1, Subsection 6 enacts. as follows.

1 That the part of the highway or road known as the Snow Road descibed as follows: Commencing at Thwaite's Corners on Lot 21 in the 17th Concession of the Township of Tudor, thence running North Westerly across the 17th, 18th, and 19th, Concessions of the Township of Tudor to the Bass Lake turn be and the same is hereby stopped up and closed to public travel.

2 This By-Law shall take effect forthwith after the passing thereof.

Read a first, second and third time and passed this day of A. D. 1922.

Reeve,
Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the above is a copy of a By-Law to be considered at a meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel to be held at the town Hall Millbridge, on the tenth day of October 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering the same and if approved passing the same, and the said Council will hear in person or by his Solicitor or Agent any person who claims that his land will be prejudicially affected by the By-Law and who applies to be heard.

Dated this 24th day of August 1922.

William Glennie,
Clerk.

FRED HAM
GENERAL MASON
Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

Watch this space next week

McIntosh Bros.

Massey-Harris Co.

Phone 25 - Madoc

To make room we are offering the following articles at a great reduction for quick sale:

One Massey-Harris Binder in perfect running order...	$40.00
" Deering Binder in perfect running order.....	25.00
" McCormick manure Spreader in perfect running order.....	60.00
" Massey-Harris Mower in perfect running order..	25.00
" Massey-Harris 6-ft. Mower (new).....	85.00
" Massey-Harris 5-ft. Mower (new).....	80.00
" Tubular Axle Wagon, good as new.....	45.00
" Light one-horse Wagon.....	20.00
" Two-seated Surrey, overhauled and painted.....	45.00
" Auto Seat Buggy, overhauled and painted.....	45.00
" Set of Light Driving Harness (new).....	45.00
" Heavy Cutter for single horse or team.....	25.00
" Light Cutter for single horse or team.....	2.00
" Light set of Sleighs, box and seat.....	25.00
" McLaughlin Car, 1917 Model.....	475.00
" McLaughlin Car, 1918 Model.....	550.00
" Chevrolet Car, 1918 Model.....	500.00
" Ford Car, 1923 Model, Battery and Starter.....	275.00
" Blue Bell Cream Separator in perfect order.....	30.00

About 20 pieces of new Massey-Harris Machinery to sell at big reduction to make room.

J. REEVES & SON

Ontario Business College Limited
Belleville, Ontario.

O. B. C. is famed for its THOROUGH TRAINING and the SUCCESS of IT'S THOUSANDS of GRADUATES. The O. B. C. Courses include Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Office Practice, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., and the highest standards are maintained in all departments. Every young man and woman ought to get this kind of education It is absolutely necessary in business and useful in any occupation. Write for free prospectus.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

Local and Personal

Wanted—A good smart boy. Apply at Dental Office.

Mrs. Russell Lewis is spending a week in Toronto with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wellman spent the week end at Markham and Toronto.

Mr. Furrs of the Dominion Bank Staff spent Labor Day at his home in Napanee.

Mr. Charles Sutcliffe of Stirling has joined the Bank of Commerce Staff here.

The monthly meeting of the I. O. D. E. will be held on Friday, Sept. 11th at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. I. McCarthy, of Peterboro were visiting at the home of Mr. Geo. Huffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Latimer and children, of Peterboro, are the guests of her mother, Mrs. E. West.

Master Teddie Kilpatrick entertained a number of young friends on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 29.

Mr. Tyler of this place is this week helping the Toronto Exhibition Authorities to make a new C.N.E. record.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair and daughter Norma have returned home after spending the summer camping at Babtiste Lake.

Mrs. John Gordon, of Stirling, is spending a few weeks in town with her niece, Mrs.Geo. Huffman and other relatives.

Mrs. R. Childerhose, of Ottawa, and Mrs. J. R. Allen of Wasseca, Sask., are visiting at the home of their uncle, Mr. John Mackenzie

Miss Emily Ballard was visiting her mother in town for a few days last week. She has just returned from a very long trip to Alaska.

Great improvements are being made to Cross & Co's store front will add greatly shrd hrdl hrdlhra this week and when completed will it will add greatly to the appearance of the street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas O'Rorke desire to thank their friends for their kindness and assistance during the recent illness and death of Mr. O'Rorke's mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Burrill.

The annual Camp Meeting of the Standard Church will, D.V. be held on the new camp ground, Ivanhoe, from Sept. 8 to 17. Four services each day—8 and 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. The grounds are about five minutes' walk from the C. P. R. Station and are beautifully shaded by tall maple and elm trees and afford very fine scenery. One well supplies an abundance of nice cool water for people, horses, autos and every necessary use. This Camp Meeting is noted for strong Gospel preaching, spiritual singing and people repenting and getting salvation in the old-fashioned way. President G. L.Monahan, sucsessor of the late Bishop R. C. Horner, will be present to take charge. A large representation of preachers, evangelists and singers and people from the surrounding country will also be present to assist in carrying on this glorious campaign. Campers will be provided with tents for sleeping and straw for filling ticks and hay for horses, also wood. Trains will be met at Ivanhoe and Crookston if notice is given to Mr. Albert Graham, Ivanhoe, Ont. A hearty invitation is extended to the surrounding public. Come one, come all.

Miss Laura McGhee who accompanied the Western Teachers on their European tour spent a few days in Madoc at the home of her parents prior to her return to resuming her teaching duties in Saskatchewan. Miss McGhee reports having a wonderful time in Europe and brought a very large collection of interesting souvenirs from the battle fields of France and other places in the British Isles.

Woman-like she tactly admitted that shopping in Paris had charms almost equal to the fascination of visiting the historical places immortalized by historians and poets in prose and song. Miss McGhee left on Tuesday for the West.

NOTICE

Electric Light rates are now due Please Call and settle.

A. S. COCHRAN,
Collector.

FACTS ABOUT NIAGARA.

Hydro-Electric Development May Add to Beauty of Falls.

Pretty soon the Americans will be called upon to consider an international agreement with Canada for augmenting the usefulness of Niagara Falls as a source of power. Objection has been offered to the plan of hydro-electric development on the ground that it would mar the scenic effect of the falls—the proposition being to take out of the river twice as much water as is now diverted therefrom for power production. This notion, however, is declared to be a mistake. Engineers say that the thing could be done in such a way as actually to improve and render more impressive our greatest natural wonder.

The crest of the Canadian, or Horseshoe, Fall is about 2,600 feet across; that of the American fall is 1,000 feet. Sixteen times as much water passes over the Horseshoe Fall as over the American fall. The middle part of the Horseshoe crest is deep in a curve, and more than four-fifths of the flow plunges over the cliff behind a thick cloud of mist. That portion is seldom more than partly visible, and then only when a favorable wind blows the spray to one side. Thus much more than half of the water of the cataract adds nothing at all to its grandeur, unless by increasing the volume of sound, while it actually injures the scenic effect by the mist it creates.

The general effect of the falls would be much improved if more of the water passed over the cliff on the American side. In other words, it would be an advantage if the flow were equalized to some extent. This, say the engineers, could be brought about by the simple expedient of dumping large quantities of rock into the river above the falls to form a lower submerged dam between the upper end of Goat Island and the Canadian shore. The dam, or weir, thus created would raise the level of the water above the falls and spread it away from the middle toward the sides, enhancing the scenic beauty of the cataract.

In less than eight miles the river falls 314 feet. At the American fall it drops 168 feet sheer. The water, as it passes over the Horseshoe, is eight feet deep. Both the Horseshoe and the American cliff are vertical precipices. The river runs twenty-three miles an hour, and under average conditions has a flow of 210,000 cubic feet per second. Its total potential energy is 7,500,000 theoretical horsepower.

At the present time 390,000 horsepower has been developed on the American side, or thereabouts, and 370,000 horsepower on the Canadian side. The total quantity of water taken out for the production of power is 56,000 cubic feet per second.

The hydro-electric development at Niagara has already added to the welfare and prosperity of this country. There is plenty of demand for the additional power, which would be furnished by a total diversion of 80,000 cubic feet per second around the falls and 40,000 cubic feet per second around the Whirlpool and Lower Rapids.

One advantage of taking away the excess water would be a consequent lessening of the rate at which the cataract eats its way backward. It operates as a gigantic grinder, the Horseshoe Fall wearing away the cliff over which it drops so rapidly that within a century it has reached something like 300 feet. It is, in fact, the river that has created by erosion the Niagara Gorge.

The water that passes over the fall represent the drainage of an area half as big as France. The water surface alone within that area is 95,205 square miles, with a shore line exceeding 8,300 miles in length.

An interesting fact well worth considering is that the hydro-electric developments as they exist to-day present a spectacle of beauty, grandeur and sublimity almost rivaling that of the falls themselves.

Treasure Seekers.

After twenty years as a pilot on the Mersey, Capt. J. Irlam Jones, a retired pilot of the Allan Line, has come with his wife to Canada to claim a fortune which he believes lies awaiting him in the soil of Northern Ontario. The property in question is in the neighborhood of New Liskeard, and consists of 350 acres, which Capt. Jones believes is richly seamed with silver, nickel and cobalt, only waiting to be tapped. It has been owned by Capt. Jones for the past twenty-five years, but it was only two months ago that he accidentally learned that it is believed in the north country to be a veritable storehouse of rich mineral. The old pilot and his wife, who, having been living at Moville, in County Donegal, Ireland, for the past six years, packed up their household effects and sailed for Montreal on the White Star-Dominion liner Canada. They brought with them several specimens of ore sent them twenty-five years ago by one John Orr, Mrs. Jones' brother, who died in the north country many years ago, after willing his land to his sister and brother-in-law.

Canada's Buffalo Herds.

In a general way, it is known that the Dominion of Canada purchased the Michael Pablo buffalo herd of the Flathead Reservation some years ago, and used it as a basis for the Canadian national herd at Wainwright, Alberta. That herd is now the largest and best on the North American continent. It lives practically on open range and comprises, this year, 4,335 head. In all, Alberta has 4,543 buffalo preserved against her rainy days. There is an estimate regarding the wood-bison herd of Athabasca, placing the number at 500 head. This herd is more or less an uncertain quantity, as it ranges a remote and little-known portion of the far north. In all Canada there are, according to the best obtainable figures, and as given by the bison society, 5,080 head of buffalo.

Specials for This Week

10 dozen Men's Khaki Work Shirts, good weight and good wearing material, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Extra special while they last

$1.00

15 pairs Men's Fine Mahogany Boots, Goodyear welted, medium high toe, rubber heels, sizes 6 to 9. Extra special

$4.90

Men's Serge Suits We have just put into stock 50 Men's and Young Men's Serge Suits, nice fine twills. Prices $19.75, $25, $30

GEORGE WEST

THE TELEPHONE CITY.

Inventor Said Ontario City Had Right to Claim Name.

There will be many claimants for a share in the fame arising from the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, but the relation of Brantford is highly important and well defined. The "Telephone City" honestly earns its name through the operations there in 1874, and again in 1876, of Dr. Bell, the Scottish scientist, who spent many years in Canada, but lived even more in the United States. The telephone inventor first came to Brantford with his father in 1870, but from 1872 for a number of years he lived at odd times in Boston.

"Brantford is justified in calling herself the 'Telephone City' because the telephone originated there," in the words of Dr. Bell himself. "It was invented in Brantford at Tutela Heights in the summer of 1874. Boston is also justified in her claim to be 'the birthplace of the telephone,' for it was there that the telephone first acquired a real physical existence and first actually spoke. It was born at 109 Court street, Boston, on June 2, 1875, and speech sounds were heard from it very shortly afterward. The Brantford claim dates from 1874 and the Boston claim from 1875.

"The Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada very kindly placed its lines at my disposal for experimental purposes. In August, 1876, somewhere about the 10th of that month, we connected up Paris and Brantford, eight miles apart, and speech was transmitted a distance of several miles for the first time. A second experiment was made between Brantford and Mount Pleasant, a distance of five miles, and an exhibition was given from my father's house at Tutela Heights.

"It was about a quarter-mile from the house to the nearest telegraph line. We cleaned the town out of stovepipe wire and placed it on the fence from my gather's house and then attached it to the telegraph wires leading into Brantford. Then I had some friends in Brantford who spoke, sang and recited into the membrane telephone while a large number of guests at my father's house at Tutela Heights listened to the transmission. So these experiments at Brantford were the first experiments that were really successful in transmitting speech from one place to another at a distance, but they were all one-sided, not reciprocal. The first reciprocal communication occurred after my return to Boston in October, 1876."

Old residents of Brantford still recall the young Scotsman as he drove about the city with his pony-cart and the skepticism with which the future of the great invention was then regarded. It is related that one merchant was offered a half-interest in the invention for $10,000. Modern Brantford has made amends by the erection of the magnificent memorial in the central portion of the city, one ofthe finest achievements of W. S. Allward, the Toronto sculptor, and giving permanence in bronze to the very idea uttered by Edwin Markham, the American poet, in a remarkable tribute to Bell a few years ago, when he said:

"Bell flings off the cipher and the sign,
And with a cunning nearer the divine
Lets out across the void man's living voice
To sorrow or rejoice."

Book Tastes In British Columbia.

We find that historical romances are popular with most readers. With that in mind, we supplement the Government library from our small private supply. Beginning with light fiction such as the "Scarlet Pimpernel," we followed with a "Tale of Two Cities." A year, and our library contained a most interesting life of Marie Antoinette, which was much appreciated by those who had read the other books dealing with the same period. Weyman's stories of the black Bartholomew gave birth to a real interest in the religious struggle that convulsed Europe in the sixteenth century, and we found many of our members became anxious to gain more knowledge of European history.—From "Traveling Libraries and the Open Shelf," by Mary Ritchie in the Manitoba Free Press.

Hidden Value

¶ THE real time-keeping worth of a watch is hidden away inside the case It lies in the movement.

¶ SO, when you buy a watch, it pays to make sure that the "hidden value" is there.

WHATEVER the price you pay for a Maybee watch, you can be certain that it will give you full value in dependable service.

GEO. F. MAYBEE
Jeweller and Optician
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We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.
Morning Service—11 a. m.
Evening Service—7 p. m.
Holy Communion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-22
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept. 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug. 26–Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

She'd Diagnosed His Case

By CORONA REMINGTON

© 1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Tom Halton trudged wearily up to his hall bedroom and threw himself into a chair—the chair. He was tired. It had been a hard day for him at Adler's haberdashery; the boss had come through and jumped at him for sifting down a minute, and on top of that he had hinted pretty broadly that Tom needed some cleaning and pressing done. As his thoughts ran on he glanced down at his clothes. They were shabby, but cleaning and pressing would do little good. Why didn't the boss give the men a decent salary so they could dress properly? It was all his fault anyway.

Tom gripped the arms of his chair and stared hard at the worn place in the carpet; some day he'd tell that smirking fashion plate something, but for the present he'd better bear it. Any job was better than no job; but he was not made for salesman—he should be manager; he'd succeed that way and he knew it.

As if it weren't bad enough to have everything going wrong at the store, Flo Williams, the pretty little stenographer at Monroe's printing house, had also begun to drop hints. In fact, she as good as told him that he ought to have enough ambition at thirty to be something more than a mere salesman and that their future relations depended upon his future actions.

Irritably he ripped open the letter in his hand that he had found awaiting him on the hall table downstairs. "Dear Sir: (it ran)

"As attorneys for the late Mr. Harold Carpenter we wish to notify you that you are named as one of the beneficiaries in his will and that your share in the property after the estate will have been settled will amount to some $25,000.

"You will hear from us again within the next few days giving further particulars and instructions.

"Very truly,

"BURNETT & BURNETT."

In a daze of unbelief Tom stared at the letter. It came from Milwaukee, he saw, but who on earth was Harold Carpenter? Then he remembered that Carpenter was his mother's name before she married; some relative of hers, no doubt. Slowly the situation began to grip him.

He, Tom Halton, was about to inherit a fortune! Now he'd show those people down at the store. He jumped up and paced around the room, two strides forward, then two back, then forward again. His head was whirling with plans as he muttered vindictively to himself. At first he thought he'd phone Flo, then changed his mind and decided to keep it quiet until he'd won her.

Late in the night he began preparing for bed. With a toss he pitched his old suit into a corner of the room; the janitor could have it. Tomorrow he'd wear his best and buy a new one to take its place. Accordingly, he appeared the next day looking more like the owner of Adler's than one of the salesmen. He greeted his fellow workers with a patronizing wave of the hand and jauntily started to arrange his stock.

"Hey, Tom," called one of the men, "the manager's out of town for two days. We've got to run things ourselves."

"Out of town, is he?" asked Tom. "Is the boss in his office now?"

"Sure; what're you going to do?"

"Don't know yet," he answered, starting toward the elevator.

"What's struck him?" they murmured among themselves.

"Morning, Mr. Adler," said Tom, rather breezily a moment later.

"Good morning, Halton, what can I do for you?"

"I came up to say that since the manager's out of town for a couple o' days I wish you'd let me take his place for that long. I have some selling plans in my head to try out."

"It isn't customary, you know," stammered the boss, totally taken aback by the nerve of the man.

"Customary or not, you're in a rut down there and you need some pep and new blood. I'm tired of having my hands tied, and if you don't care to give me the chance I guess I'd better resign and try my luck somewhere else."

The boss played with his letter opener for a while and then answered:

"You can't do much harm in that time; go ahead."

With elation Tom almost skipped back to the elevator and down to his department.

"What'd you do?" the salesman asked as he returned.

"I'm manager while Rollins is away, and we're going to make a whooping success of it," he announced. "Come here, Turner, I want to dress you up and put you in that window. Two hours street dress, two hours lounging rig—you can smoke and read your paper then—and two hours evening clothes. That's all pretty easy, but wait until you have to wear an overcoat. Now, get busy and put on that hundred and twenty-five tweed. I'll choose the tie. We're going to make Rome howl all right."

He was so enthusiastic and not a bit patronizing or condescending, so all the salesmen fell in with his plans and cheerfully obeyed the orders he gave without a murmur.

Turner had a splendid figure and always wore his clothes well. Consequently the window was surrounded from morning to night and many of the spectators came in to buy.

When the manager returned Halton went back to his old post without a murmur, but he was a changed man, and he waited on his customers with a little song of triumph in his breast, for he knew that he had made a success.

The following Saturday Adler sent for him and started right into the business on hand.

"How'd you like to be manager of the store we're opening at Akron the first of the year?"

"Fine, if the salary's enough," he answered noncommittally.

They discussed the money side, but Halton held back.

"Make it a thousand more and I'll take it," he answered.

"Well, you're worth it if you keep up your two-days' record," the boss said at last.

That night he proposed to Flo, and after the first joyful moments were over the girl seemed strangely anxious and depressed.

"What's the matter, darling?" he asked.

"I've a dreadful confession to make. It was I who sent you that letter about inheriting the $25,000. I printed the paper myself down at the shop and wrote the letter and sent it to a friend in Milwaukee to mail."

"What—what on earth did you do it for?" he asked after the first shock was over.

"I wanted to see what you could do if you had a little more nerve, and I knew you'd have more if you were not so deadly afraid of what might happen if you lost your position."

"You wise, wise little woman," he murmured happily as he took her once more in his arms.

LAND TRANSFERS MADE EASY

Few Formalities Necessary in the Early Days of Great Federation of United States.

In the 1600's when land was literally "as cheap as dirt" along the tidewater basins and creeks of the James and the Potomac, where the manors of the first Lees and Fitzhughs and Calverts stretched from 1,000 to 45,000 acres inland, deeds of land transfer were not the formal and precise documents that they are now. A mile or so difference in a boundary line was small cause for dispute.

The earliest method of transfer was to make a note on the back of the patent or by a crude memorandum handed the purchaser, or, more picturesquely, by the rod." Paul Wilstach's "Potomac Landings" quotes such a transfer by the rod from an original manuscript record of the sale of a portion of St. Gabriel's manor by its lady, Mistress Margaret Brent to one Martin Kirk. Through her steward, acting for her, Kirk was given "livery of seizen" by the rod, he holding one end and the steward the other, in the presence of witnesses, while the steward declared: "The lord (lady?) of the manor by me the steward doth hereby deliver you seizen by the rod and admit you as tenant of the premises."

Whereupon Kirk, in full court, did his fealty to the lady of the manor, swearing in these terms: "Hear you, my lady, that I, Martin Kirk, shall be to you both true and faith and shall owe my fidelity to you for the land I hold of you and lawfully shall do and perform such customs and services as my duty is to you at the term assigned, so help me God and all His saints." Then, after the ancient English custom, a twig was broken and each party retained part thereof as evidence of the transfer.

Reason for Early Lunch.

Dingbatt dropped in to see a friend about ten o'clock the other day, gave him a cigar, discussed a few unimportant matters, saw that his friend was busy and prepared to depart.

"I have some important letters to get out this morning," said his friend. "Come back a little later and we will have lunch together. There are some things I would like your opinion about."

"Oh, I have already had lunch, thank you," said Dingbatt.

"Already had lunch? Why, what time is it?" and the friend looked at his watch. "It is only a few minutes past ten."

"Well, I wanted to smoke," said Dingbatt, "and my doctor has told me not to smoke before lunch. So I dropped into a little place near my home and got lunch on my way downtown."

"But what could you get for lunch this time of day?"

"Oh, I had coffee and buckwheat cakes. And a cigar," replied Dingbatt, according to the New York Sun.

Aged Victims of Cupid.

Never too old to wed, a bride of eighty-two stepped briskly from a wedding coach at the Grimsby (England) register office and helped down her groom of eighty-one. The bridegroom was Mr. George Woolis, who has been married twice previously, and the bride was Mrs. Sarah Ann Horn, who had been a widow for 30 years and the eldest of whose 19 children is a daughter aged sixty. The bride went through the wedding ceremony smilingly, but the groom appeared somewhat nervous. For ten years Mrs. Horn has managed Mr. Woolis' household, but recently her daughter suggested that she should retire and live with her. On hearing this Mr. Woolis at once proposed to his housekeeper and was accepted. "I like being busy. I can wash and cook as well as ever," said the bride after the ceremony. "Work is the best thing on earth to keep you healthy and happy."

How Indians Played Lacrosse

Some of the most interesting passages of Canadian history are the descriptions of early Indian lacrosse matches related by Catlin and other early explorers and writers. According to them in the ancient matches as many as five hundred Indians a side took part. The affair was attended with great ceremony, a special course of training was followed and a special sporting suit was worn consisting of a breech cloth to which was attached a long flowing tail, something like a horse's tail. Some wore moccasins, while others went barefoot. The game was played for stakes, usually piles of blankets, which were laid out and placed under the guard of the squaws during the match. It will be seen that the first origins of lacrosse were like its descendants, not strictly amateur.

The oldest medicine men of the tribes were the umpires, and they sat about in solemn conclave for days before the match, praying for aid in giving just decisions. Their judgment was final. They kept tally by little sticks which were laid in piles as the score rolled up. Sometimes the match lasted for two or three days according as the total score was set for ten, twenty or even two hundred points. The referee was more like a master of ceremonies whose duty it was to propound the rules before the match was begun and keep the game generally in order. He was usually a player himself, who took part in the match, chosen for his superior speed and ability. The influence of the Indian game upon the early white man's lacrosse is seen in the rules of the N.L.A., which provide for the command of the game by the umpires, the referee only to be consulted for a casting vote when the umpires disagree.

The Indians had ideas of training which would hardly commend themselves to modern players. Of course the game they played, lasting such a time, was a test of endurance especially. The players on each side were so numerous that it can be imagined that many of them were frequently swinging the lead while the rest were in the thick of the melee. Only in this way could it have been possible to finish the match. There was no attempt at team play, nor were substitutes allowed. A player whose bones were broken got off the field as best he could without the game stopping. If he got better of his disability he could return, but the same personnel or a fraction thereof that commenced the game must finish it. And for this trying ordeal the training was peculiar.

For three or four days before the contest fasting was practiced. This seems ridiculous to us, but it must be remembered that the Indian's normal condition of healthy living was semi-fasting and that the only thing which put him out of condition except accident was gorging or too much food or drink. Fasting was the Indian trainer chief's remedy for this danger. Then the night before the momentous match was to begin, all assembled decked out in their paint and feathers and commenced a wild dance about huge fires which were made. The practice varied with different tribes. Some danced straight through for two or three hours until morning so that they got exhausted into a cold stream. Others danced for a half hour every two hours until morning so that they got no sleep.

This was their training. Small wonder that little things like rules were not bothered with when players were in this state of exhilaration. Play was commenced by throwing the ball high into the air midway between the goals. A mad throng rushed in to catch it on its descent and they were off. The ball was never faced after that but was put into play in the same way after each point scored.

A remarkable thing about the game is that though so rough and unrestrained, the best of feeling existed between the contestants. Is the Indian superior in self-control or did his surpassing condition make him more stoical and immune from pain?

A human touch to these matches which imputes to the Indian a touch of the chivalry of the era of knighthood gallantry is disclosed in the custom of the maidens running out on the field of play before the match and presenting beadwork pledges to the fleetest and bravest players, who put them in their belts and did their best to bring honor to the tokens in their play.

The crosse used by the Indians was a much different affair to the civilized stick now employed. It was a one-hand implement seldom more than three feet long, a nearly straight stick containing at its end a circular or oval hoop from three to twelve inches in diameter, strung with loose netting in which the ball was carried. The size of the netting varied as did the rules with the different tribes. Some used two sticks, one in each hand, carrying the ball between them. Nearly all used a single stick or tree for a goal, the rules of some requiring this to be struck with the ball, while with others it was sufficient to cross an interminable line running through the stick, a point being scored on the same principle as a touch-down in Rugby. The distance between goals ran all the way from 500 yards to one-half mile or more.

A great event in lacrosse circles was a visit in 1876 of a team of Indians to England along with a team of whites under the care of Dr. Beers, who is called the father of lacrosse. Matches were played before the Prince of Wales and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The English and Irish accounts of the matches are very voluminous and if they are somewhat naive and lack expert appreciation of the game, yet are frank in expression of first impressions of an entirely new game.

DID FLYERS LOCATE SEALS?

Controversy Between Newfoundland Hunters and Airmen.

Newfangled contraptions find little favor in the eyes of the Newfoundland sealer, and so a plan introduced to use airplanes for locating the seal herds failed of acceptance by the seasoned sailing skippers. The eyes of an airman cannot beat the skill of a seafaring man wise in wind and weather, said the skeptics.

Aviators flew over the vast icefields from Labrador south to the Grand Banks during the sealing season and claimed to have found the main seal herd 200 miles from the region where the sealing fleet was operating. "Nonsense," said the seal hunters, and went on about their business. The airmen offered to sell their information to the Newfoundland Government for $40,000 and they charged it to the owners of the sealing fleet for the same figure. The season waned, and neither Government nor ship owners would deal. Finally, when the sealing was over and the fleet dispersed, the aviators agreed to accept ten cents a seal for their information. It was too late and so the "seals-from-the-air" theory has never been tested.

Hunters assert that the main body of seals was where they killed their catch, and in proof point to the harvest of 120,000 carcasses, 20 per cent. more than that of 1921. The old hand at the hunting studies wind and weather for weeks before the season opens, and then follows his experience and instinct. As for spotting seals from the air, he says, no green man can be trusted with that job. Even experienced sealers admit that nothing is easier than to exaggerate the number of seals visible from the crow's nest of a ship, let alone in an airplane.

There are other issues in the argument too. Many hunters believe the seal herds have been depleted, and that heavier catches than that of this year would soon wipe them out. For the thirty years from 1870 to 1900 the average catch was 200,000. In 1900 the fleet attained the record—317,000. Two years later there was another big catch and since that time the seal harvest has been dwindling.

Then there is the market to consider, say the hunters. In 1902 seals were so plentiful that prices dropped below a paying figure, and it was only during the war when seal oil brought high prices for the manufacture of glycerine that the business again became profitable. Even the reduced catches of late years have been sufficient for the market, it is claimed.

The aviator-sealer thus has many obstacles to overcome before he can obtain a hearing, but he still has friends in the fleet. These have proposed that the airmen be used next season on the ten-cents-a-seal basis and it is believed that this course will be adopted.

The Newfoundland seal is hunted almost entirely for its skin which is made into leather, and for its fat, which is converted into oil and used for many industries.

Barrie Bay In Balkans.

If the University of Toronto were to decide to honor with degrees on one and the same day all her sons who have won distinction after leaving the Dominion, the procession across the campus to Convocation would be the largest in her history. Toronto should be a customs warehouse, for as an exporter of brains she has no peer, and over the main portal might appropriately be fixed the royal arms and the letters "G.R." with the words "Port of Entry: Customs Warehouse."

At Convocation in June, the degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on one Henry Rushton Fairclough, M.A., Ph.D., professor of Latin in Leland Stanford University. Is this just "hands across the invisible boundary, across which for a century neither shot nor shell has passed for three thousand miles"—to paraphrase the perfervid pacifist speeches of some? No! It is honor to a son of the Province of Ontario and of the university, decorated by kings and chancellors in other lands.

Prof. Henry R. Fairclough was born in Barrie in 1862, married the daughter of a Kingston clergyman, was educated at Hamilton College and University College, Toronto, lectured in Greek at Toronto, and Johns Hopkins, and then climged up to a chair at the university founded in California by a railroad king in honor of his son.

Then came the war. In 1917 and 1918 Prof. Fairclough was member of the Swiss Commission for Belgian Relief. In the latter year he went to Montenegro as Red Cross Commissioner, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From Serbia he received the Order of St. Sava III. and Order of White Eagle IV.; from Montenegro, the Order of Danilo, and from King Albert of Belgium, the decoration of Officer de l'Ordre de la Couronne.

Like all classical men, he has written text books and articles, and, like most American classics professors, is in line for a presidency, for practically all the presidencies of universities in the United States go to men whose specialties are Greek and Latin, and Fairclough is a good administrator.

Highway for British Columbia.

British Columbia will build a highway to the inter-provincial boundary by the time Alberta reaches there, and the Government is prepared to co-operate with the Alberta administration in completing the "missing link," so that Canada may have a through automobile route from coast to coast, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, declares.

"Turn to the Right."

The New Brunswick Government passed an order-in-council recently, authorizing the issuing of a proclamation which will make "turn to the right" the rule of the road in New Brunswick on and after December 1 next.

Jazzes Them Up.

Digging the family out of bed in the morning to the sound of a phonograph is the successful method discovered by the mother of a large and sleep-loving brood in the Sheepshead bay section. Every member of the family except the mother goes out either to school or to work, and as there isn't an early bird in the whole family it has proved rather difficult for mother to get the household started in time to evade reproofs of school authorities or to keep their jobs.

Recently she noticed how her children doted on jazz and thought out her famous early rising plan. Before going to bed she tied one end of a piece of string to the hammer of the alarm clock and the other end to the starting lever of the phonograph. Clock and jazz started in magical accord the next morning and by 6:30 the family was downstairs dressed and dancing up an appetite.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Professional "Aunts."

Miss Fort of London is the inventor of the "Universal Aunt" who stands ready to perform all kinds of services at so much an hour. She has eight women in her employ, each one of which has some specialty. Some stand ready to take children to places of amusement, others to act as guides. There are nurses, teachers, shoppers and chaperons. There is constant demand for the services of these women and Miss Fort is making a fine living at the head of her body of "aunts."

Paris May Tax Visitors.

The Paris municipal council, at its closing meeting of the old year, voted a resolution in favor of the capital being officially "classed" as a watering place. The object of the motion is to enable the city to collect a small poll tax on visitors in order to swell the municipal revenues, as is already done in other watering places. While agreeing that such a tax probably would bring in a good round sum, the Figaro criticizes the proposal as hardly in keeping with the city's traditions.

Fly That Is Farmer's Friend.

There is a general prevailing opinion among farmers that cut worms make horse flies. This is erroneous. Cut worms and army worms are sometimes parasitized by large Tachinid flies which, to the casual observer, somewhat resemble the horse fly. The Tachinid fly is a beneficial insect and is one of nature's means of controlling the army and cut worms.

Autos for Cuba.

The United States has shipped to Cuba in the past few years 13,045 passenger automobiles and 1,438 commercial vehicles, or one for every 180 persons.

RHEUMATISM

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules have become the Standard Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis and Lumbago. Thousands have been restored to health through T.R.C.'s. If you suffer, get a box at your Druggist's to-day. Don't let pain spoil the best years of your life.

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Wild Pigeons.

The news which came from Picton the other day, that a flock of wild pigeons had been seen in Prince Edward County, Ontario, must have been a surprise to bird-lovers, as that beautiful creature, once so plentiful, had been considered, like the buffalo, all but extinct. Early records of the pioneers make many references to the wild pigeons, and, indeed, they were so numerous as to be, at times, a pest and a menace.

Conditions in Ontario may be inferred from the book entitled "Sketches of Upper Canada, Domestic, Local and Characteristic," by John Howison, published in Edinburgh in 1825, from which the following is taken:

"Immense flocks of the passenger or wild pigeon frequent this (Long Point and the other parts of Upper Canada during spring and autumn, and myriads of them are killed by firearms or caught in nets by the inhabitants, for they fly so close and in such numbers that twenty or thirty may sometimes be brought down at a single shot. Yet the multitudes that are to be met with in Canada are trifling, indeed, when compared with those millions that visit the United States, where, according to Wilson, the ornithologist, they sometimes desolate and lay waste a tract of country forty or fifty miles long and five or six broad by making it their breeding place.

"While in the State of Ohio he saw a flock of these birds which extended, he judged, more than a mile in breadth and continued to pass over his head at the rate of one mile in a minute during four hours, thus making its whole length about 240 miles. According to his moderate estimate, this flock contained 2,230,272,000 pigeons, a number altogether inconceivable, and almost beyond belief were we not in possession of indisputable authority which proves that this conclusion was not exaggerated."

Unnecessary.

In a railway smoking compartment an old gentleman and a young one sat, side by side. After some miles of travel they fell into friendly talk, and finally the old gentleman filled his pipe from a big pouch and lit up. The young man took out his pipe. "Would you kindly oblige me with a match?" he said. The old man gave him a match, and the young man began to search his pockets. "Oh," he said, with a sheepish smile, "I haven't got any tobacco with me." "Then you won't need the match," said the old man, and reaching out his hand he took it and replaced it in his match-box.

Tobacco and Its Flavor.

Tobacco owes its flavor largely to the process of curing which the leaves undergo after being stripped from the plant. This process has generally been attributed to the action of bacteria, which have been found in considerable numbers on the dry leaves, or to that of ferments developed by the leaves themselves. Recently, however, it has been shown that the so-called fermentation of tobacco is simply a process of oxidation in which iron salts play an essential part as catalytic agents, without the intervention of either bacteria or ferments.

A Lightning Flash.

A lightning flash may be of any length from 1,000 up to 20,000 yards, yet in no case does it last more than the hundredth part of a second. It is the impression which the blinding flash leaves upon your eye which makes you believe that its duration is so much greater.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed, The Review.

Canadianizing Canada

TRAVEL is one of the great elements in education and is one of the fundamentals of good citizenship. The desire to know one's own country should be inculcated into the system of every Canadian and to obtain any adequate knowledge, how can it be acquired better than by travel? "Canadians, See Canada," and "See Canada First," etc., have been adopted as slogans in the endeavor to create in the minds of Canadians the advantages of national travel and the attractions Canada has to offer.

The purport of this article is not only to give expression to the importance of Canadians seeing Canada that they may have a fuller appreciation of what their own country has to offer them in the way of scenery and interest, but to emphasize particularly the value of tourist travel to the nation, and the duty we owe ourselves in developing our tourist territory—so to speak to capitalize the scenery. Possibly no other country in the world gives up to its people a greater area of country for recreation purposes and these great playgrounds are not confined to any particular section but are spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Then again from the seashore resorts of the Atlantic and the lower St. Lawrence to the Pacific Coast the interests are so varied and so distinctly different from one another that our Canadian people may use their vacations for years and find new scenery and new interest annually. From the quiet beauty of the Maritime Provinces to the more rugged scenery of the Province of Quebec, the almost continuous lake and river country of northern Ontario, the Rocky Mountains so immense, beautiful, and wonderful, on to the Pacific Coast, one cannot imagine without personal vision and knowledge what a wonderful asset we have in our widespread playgrounds and national parks.

But to make the most of these wonderful heritages, to realize the fullest amount of profit, they must be developed. The Provincial and Dominion Governments must be keenly alive to what the possibilities are. Good roads to the wonder places and beauty spots are essential so that the way of the tourist may be made easy and attractive.

Much has been done by the railways to advertise our tourist territory, which has resulted in millions of dollars being spent in Canada annually, principally by our neighbors to the south of us, but the fringe has as yet only been touched. The Canadian National Railways have just opened Jasper Park Lodge, in Jasper Park, that largest and most wonderful of all our national parks, 4,400 square miles of magnificent mountainous scenery. There wild life roams unmolested and thousands of tourists from all parts of the globe will gladly assemble annually when the park is fully developed with good motor roads, and the system of lodges is auspiciously opened on June 15th last are extended through the park. Jasper Park is but one of the many features places to be developed. Mount Robson Park, just fifty miles west from Jasper station, is another. Aside from Mount Robson being the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies (13,068 feet), the park which is entirely within the province of British Columbia, is an Alpine kingdom in itself, but until such time as it is developed, the glory and majesty of its scenery is denied the tourist who does not choose to ride a cayuse.

By way of comparison it has been stated that tourist traffic in California alone nets approximately a hundred million dollars a year, and the most northern Pacific Coast States, Washington and Oregon, add fully half this amount to the total, whereas it has been said that tourist traffic in Canada as told, did not net beyond ten or twelve millions.

Again, the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have all the advantages of the State of Maine, but comparatively little has been done to develop them. What this development may mean in a measure can be expressed by the fact that Maine last year reaped a harvest of over $40,000,000 in tourist business.

Our wonderful tourist territory undoubtedly one of our largest assets and greatest heritages to be developed, and in the opinion of international travellers who have visited us, Canada possesses the finest aggregation of scenery in the world.—Toronto Saturday Night.

W. P. J. ALEXANDER
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112. June 20

DR. EAGLESON
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CANADA'S FUEL INDUSTRY

Site of St. Maurice Forges Will Be Marked.

The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior has decided to mark, as an historic sight worthy of preservation, the old St. Maurice Forges, which constituted the only important Canadian industry during the French regime and lasted through the England period up to the years 1880. The St. Maurice Forges, situated on the St. Maurice river about seven miles from Three Rivers, were found in 1730 by Poulin de Francheville. Here the first Canadian stoves were manufactured, and for many generations the Canadian people were supplied with porridge pots, axes, nails, hammers, spades and shovels from the forges of St. Maurice. There remain now but a few crumbled ruins of the furnaces and of the once substantial "habitation" of the managers, together with a chimney of the forge, which still stands in lonely dignity in the bed of a wooded valley. Around the site of the old forge there are now a few modern houses where once a village of 400 to 500 residents existed with industrial and commercial activities which constituted real community life.

The history of the forges has been set forth by Dr. Benjamin Sulte, F.R.S.C., as the sixth volume of the Melanges Historiques, recently published by G. Ducharme, Montreal. The story of the old forges will thus be preserved in literary form, and the monument to be erected by the Parks Branch will be a visible reminder for all time of an interesting chapter in the romance of Canadian industry.

Writing recently on the forges Dr. Sulte reflects rather sadly: "And now nothing remains to recall these memories but a high chimney—mais non, tout est oublie."

Yet the industrial inspiration of these old Canadian forges surely remains and the aspirations of its founders are still alive. In Toronto there are three foundries for the manufacture of Canadian stoves and there are others in thirty-eight other cities of Canada. The first founders of the St. Maurice Forges had great trouble to obtain permission from France to found a colonial industry. Under the old French regime, says Dr. Sulte, an order of things existed —as in the colonies of England, Spain and Holland—based upon the principle "all for the Mother Country." Nothing must be done by the colonies which would affect the trade monopolies of the merchant companies of France. These wanted nothing from Canada but furs, and they wished to pay with their own goods.

Eventually, however, permission was given to one Poulin de Francheville to establish a foundry at St. Maurice, and even some financial aid was sent from France. Dr. Sulte looks at this incident with an ironic twinkle. For a long time, he says, he could not understand it, but at last light came. Possibly cannon, bullets and war apparatus generally could be made cheaper in Canada than in France, and, therefore, permission was given to manufacture iron.

The monument to be erected by the Canadian National Parks will take the form of a cairn composed of stones from the ruins of the old St. Maurice Forges. A bronze tablet will be placed upon the monument containing the inscription in French and English: "These forges, established in 1730, by Poulin de Francheville, were the foremost industry under the French regime and continued in operation until 1880."

Japs In B. C. Fishing.

The officials of the Dominion Fishery Department at Vancouver have been instructed not to increase the number of fishing licenses to Japanese fishermen. The number is restricted to that issued in the season of 1920-21. This action has come too late to save the Orientalizing of the British Columbia fishing industry, but already it is acting as an irritant on Japanes penetrators.

An official at the Japanese Consulate-General at Ottawa, Mr. Kosaku Misusawa, went to the United States recently and there, we are told, declared that "The Canadian anti-Japanism is far more cruel, in my opinion, than the California anti-Japanese laws." The basis for this allegation seems to be complaints from Japanese fishermen at the coast respecting the restrictions on fishing licenses. But the Jap fishermen get about two-thirds of the licenses issued. How many do they want? There are about 5,000 Japs in the fishing business, and they can make it profitable when white men meet only a loss, because of their living and operating standards.

Our Railroad Problem.

Referring to Canada's railway problem during the course of an address at North Vancouver, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, said that the Government intended to give Government ownership the trial of its life. He said it was the intention of the Minister of Railways to appoint a board to manage the National Railway System that would be representative of all parts of Canada and of the many phases of the industrial life of the country to which the transportation problem was vital. Associated with the Board would be a highly trained technical man as manager of the system.

SUMMER WARNINGS.

A Few "Don'ts" for Swimmer and Canoeists.

There are always numerous drowning accidents in Canada during the hot weather. Here is a a list of "Don'ts" for the benefit of bathers and canoeists.

"It is estimated that 7,000, and more, persons drown on this continent yearly. Every summer brings with it an alarming toll in deaths from drowning—chiefly through accidents to persons who are not familiar with a few simple rules. Lack of knowledge of resuscitation methods is another cause of loss of life which might otherwise have been avoided.

"Fundamental in eliminating deaths from accidental drowning is the fact that every bather should know how to swim. Many persons who have never taken time to learn to swim come to disaster when in seeking escape from the hot weather, they fall into treacherous holes and drown before help reaches them. The "rock-the-boat" pest would have fewer tragedies to his credit if more of his victims knew how to handle themselves in water."

Following are the rudiments of water safety which every swimmer and canoeist should keep in mind:

"Don't swim on a full stomach. (Wait at least two hours after eating.)

Don't swim if overheated.

Don't swim until exhausted.

Don't swim if you have heart trouble.

Don't dive without accurate knowledge of the depth of water.

Don't struggle if caught in a swift current or undertow. (The force of the current will bring you to the surface).

Don't wade into the water with arms over your head. (You will not be ready to stroke if you step into a hole).

Don't lean backward when wading into the water. (Always be ready to fall forward.)

Don't cry for help in fun. (You may some time need help and not get it).

Don't fail to learn the Red Cross life-saving and resuscitation methods. (Be capable of saving yourself and your companions).

Don't go in swimming alone unless you are an expert.

It is not necessary to pull into the waves back of a steamboat to show that you can handle a canoe.

The rudiments for canoeists are as follows:

Don't go canoeing if you can't swim.

Paddle quickly to the shore if you have a passenger who thinks it funny to rock the only foundation between you and death.

It might be well to be repeated for the millionth time—be satisfied with the seat you took when you started.

If you do capsize, don't try to climb back into the canoe; not many can do it.

Do not grab for anybody's neck. When the canoe rises, just lay hands on it and rest.

A paddle will do just as well. By holding the paddle before you in the water you can keep afloat until help comes.

Keep a cool head. If you can't do this stay out of a canoe.

Butter From a Fish.

It is not generally known that the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska obtain their butter from a fish known to scientists as the oolichan. It is from six to eight inches long and very fat.

Every summer this fish comes from the ocean up the rivers to spawn, like salmon. Millions are taken in nets. First they are thrown into rough bins made of cedar logs, where they lie for a few days to soften in the sun.

Then they are placed in great cedar vats of boiling water, the latter being heated by hot stones which are dropped into them. This primitive method of heating has been found to produce better butter than when the fish are boiled in the more orthodox fashion.

As the oil rises to the top it is skimmed off. It hardens quickly and has the appearance of lard. Beautifully white, it is not easy to detect it from butter, there being not the slightest odor of fish about it. The Indians pack it in water-tight cedar boxes, making enough of this fish butter during the summer months to last them throughout the year.

Taught Celebrities.

To have been the teacher of Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P., H. F. Gadsby, the brilliant Canadian journalist, and other noted Ontarians, is the distinction of C. A. Mayberry, principal of Stratford Collegiate Institute, who has just celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into the teaching profession. He has been principal of the Stratford School since 1891, and taught there previously three years under the direction of the previous headmaster, Principal McGregor, whose course of office began with the foundation in 1853, of this school, which also numbers among its graduates Prof. McLennan, of Toronto University; R. Home Smith, of Toronto, and Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer.

The Penguins.

The penguins of the Antarctic regions are the most human of all the bird family, walking upright and living in communities, quite unafraid of man.

Oysters.

If all the progeny of one oyster lived and multiplied, and so on, thorough six generations, the heap of shells would be eight times the size of the earth.

Canada's Pulp and Paper.

The secretary of the Pulp and Paper Association estimates that the paper mills of Canada will produce 1,000,000 tons of newsprint during 1922.

Haiti has no navigable rivers.

WILL HONOR THE PRINCE.

Unique Features Are Arranged for the Toronto Exhibition.

Three years ago the Prince of Wales visited Canada. He paid a visit to Toronto, and his presence at the opening ceremonies of the Canadian National Exhibition drew a record crown to the grounds. Probably never again will such a gathering be seen at that function. This year, the most popular young man in the British Empire will again be a feature at the Exhibition, although he cannot be present in person. A great spectacle has been planned which will be known as "The Prince of Wales Indian Durbar," based upon the recent world tour of the heir to the throne. Between the time of his departure for the Far East in October last and his recent arrival home, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited 106 places in India, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and Egypt, and covered by sea and land a distance of 49,908 miles. Probably no royal personage has ever achieved such a record in such a period of time, and few human beings have undergone experiences of so varied a kind. The manner in which this beloved ambassador of empire has responded at all times to the demands made upon him has won admiration for him the world over. It is hoped that Canadians will feel that the magnificent Durbar production is a fitting tribute to him. One interesting item in connection with this event was the desire of young Canadians to play the role of the prince in the pageant. A large number of youths who thought that their personal appearance fitted them for the part applied to the showmen who were putting on the spectacle.

The latest addition to the features of the exhibition is Music Day. On that evening a choir of 1,000 voices will be assembled in the finale of the Prince of Wales' Durbar. It is to be conducted by Mr. H. A. Fricker, leader of the Mendelssohn Choir, and among the choristers will be representatives of the Mendelssohn Choir, National Chorus, Oratorio Society, Orpheus Society, Masonic Chorus, Toronto Festival Chorus, Scottish Chorus, Harmony Male Choir, Bell Telephone Chorus, Welsh Choir, High Park Masonic Choir, Earlscourt Choral Society, Eaton Choral Society and 200 Church Choirs.

On the same day, a band competition is to be held when the title "Champion Band of Canada" will be awarded. There will be cash prizes ranging from $200 to $1,000. This is something quite new among the events at the Fair.

Cape Breton.

Cape Breton carries the atmosphere of a Scottish settlement superimposed on the country of the Micmacs. The red men, it is true, are no longer numerous there, but their place-names are scattered everywhere and remain a stumbling-block to visitors both in meaning and pronunciation. A visitor was puzzling over Mooiasaalahkt Harbor.

"What does that means?" he asked an Indian.

"Oh, that means big harbor," answered the Indian, with a grin.

"Big harbor? Then why don't you say big harbor and have done with it?" was the indignant reply.

The Scottish element of Cape Breton makes it the most thoroughgoing Scottish section of Nova Scotia. Out in the open there is annually held the famous Gaelic communion service. Among this Gaelic population are counted many bards, inspired men, who compose epic ballads as they did centuries ago, and do still, in the land of Ossian. And the songs of the Highlands, the "Fhir a Ohata," the "Tamhuil mor, mac sheann Tamhuil," still float out upon the air; while the traditions of old Highland feuds or of the Jacobite risings of '61 or '45 still linger, eked out by such visible memorials as one may see beside the rude chimney piece—an ancient dirk or a rusty claymore that some long-vanished ancestor had flourished at Culloden or Falkirk.

It was in this stern land, whose grandeur matches its vigor, that the inventor of the telephone made his summer home, and where he has been laid away in a grave hewn from the rocks. There is a considerable summer colony from the Eastern States, and those who have holidayed in Cape Breton speak with enthusiasm of their experience.

Much has happened to make it known to the world since the days of the eccentric Duke of Newcastle, who, according to Smollett, cried out to a courtier: "Cape Breton an island! Wonderful! Show it to me on the map. So it is! Sure enough. My dear sir, you always bring us good news. I must go and tell the King that Cape Breton is an island!"

Took Unusual Voyage.

Paddling their own canoe down the Hudson, two Canadian lawyers, Antoine Chauvin and Phillip Brais, rounded the battery and tied up one day early in August, just ten days to the hour after they had set out from Montreal in their tiny craft. They journeyed by way of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and then, after a portage, paddled down the Hudson.

Brais, formerly secretary of Montreal Bar Association, said he and his companion, out of curiosity, counted their strokes the first day of the trip, and found that they swung the paddles 18,600 times before pitching camp for the night. They slept in the open every night.

The most thrilling part of the journey, both agreed, came at its close, when the tide in the Hudson below 14th street and particularly the swirl around the tip end of Manhattan Island, threatened continually to swamp their canoe.

Strength of Wires.

Of three wires of the same thickness, one made of gold will sustain 150 pounds, one of copper 302 pounds, and one of iron 549 pounds.

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No matter what you buy in kitchen utensils, demand that each article carry the SMP trade-mark shown below. SMP Enameled Ware is safe to use; acids or alkalis will not affect it; it cannot absorb odors; cleans like china; wears for years. Tell the storekeeper you want either

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Review Stationery Store

REBUILDING OF LOUVAIN

CANADIAN STUDENT WILL HELP TO RESTORE TREASURES.

Plans Have Been Made to Restore Famous Belgian University Which the Huns Destroyed — Valuable Books Contributed by the British and Money-Glutted United States Will Provide Cash.

By the free-will offerings of the British people and by the forced gifts of the German universities, the treasures of the library of Louvain University are being restored. From Canada and the United States will come the money and plans for the building itself, to replace that which Kultur ravaged.

Britain vainly attempted to save this great mediaeval treasure and now hastens to come forward with hundreds of thousands of volumes as gifts toward the restoration.

America, entering the war too late to have any effect on the course of events in Belgium, endeavors handsomely to recognize the valor and worth of that stricken land.

The case of Germany is vastly different and needs no great elaboration. Kultur, so far as has been ascertained, did not steal the books. It simply annihilated them.

On the night of August 25, 1914, the beautiful old building was wilfully destroyed. There was no military necessity for it. Perhaps it was drunken fury. Perhaps it was a deliberate attempt to insult Christendom and civilization.

German apologists have said that the treasures of the library were not burned, but that thousands of volumes were taken from the place before the torch was applied. If that is so, where are the books that were saved? Certainly they are not in Belgium.

By the terms of the treaty of Versailles, Germany is compelled to send ten thousand books a month to Louvain in reparation. These books are picked by a committee of scholars selected by Louvain University and confirmed by King Albert.

Are the books in Germany? The libraries of Heidelberg, Leipsic, Jena and Bonn are being carefully combed for literary treasures that will help to repair the damage. But so far not one of the books which filled the old Cloth Market, as it was called, has been found.

Only one manuscript of the old library was saved. Prof. van der Essen, of the university, happened to have at his home manuscript No. 906, which contains the official correspondence of the university from about 1583 to 1637. The rest is dust.

The facts are sufficient verbal condemnation of Germany, as they are also full of honor to the powers that saved civilization. As soon as the war was over, M. De la Tour, president of the French Institute, headed an international committee for the reconstruction. It was felt that a building which had been housing literary gems from 1425 on was not to be left where Germany left it.

De la Tour invited Whitney Warren, of New York and Paris, to become the architect. Last year, Cardinal Mercier approved the plans and President Butler, of Columbia, laid the corner stone. This summer the American Colleges are raising the funds among the undergraduates. If they fail, Pierpont Morgan and other financiers will pay the shot.

Meanwhile Britain has been pouring forth her treasures in bound volumes, manuscripts and prints to provide something which Germany can never yield. The German universities do not hold the greatest treasure trove in literature, for the gilded offerings of Oxford and Cambridge, London and Manchester are intrinsically more valuable and sentimentally incomparable.

Already there are enough volumes on hand to make a library which few universities on this continent could approach. Three hundred thousand volumes, including many from France and Italy, are already stored in Louvain, and a fireproof structure must soon be made available, or chance might precipitate a second holocaust.

"Destroyed by the Germans, 1914; restored by America, 1922," reads the inscription on Mr. Warren's plans. That applies to the building, which is the body of which a collection of rare printed matter is the soul. Visible on the balustrade will be the inscription in Latin which, freely translated, reads: "Destroyed by Teutonic Fury; Restored by American Gift."

The cost of the new structure will be $1,000,000. The memorial tower will rise to a height of 275 feet. The chimes will play the National Anthems of the four nations, Belgium, France, Britain and America, every hour. Ultimately, two million books will be stored there in the stock rooms inside the Flemish Renaissance pile.

Before the Louvain campaign closes Canada may hear a good deal about it. It is planned to invade the Canadian universities next fall, when the students are in funds. So Canada will have her share in peace as in war in the succor of Belgium. Like Britain, this country rushed to Belgium's aid, crossing the Atlantic with an Armada in weeks instead of years, but alas; too late. This country, however, cannot aid like Britain with books, for our libraries are too young to supply many rare manuscripts.

Our gifts will be in money in 1922 as it was in lives seven years ago. And when 1924 rolls around and the final ceremonies are being staged, the Canadian universities will be represented. Their crests will adorn the walls and the names of their students will appear forever (or pending another Hun irruption), on the golden book of donors to the new Louvain. Toronto, McGill, Queens, and all the smaller universities will be asked to participate.

Toronto's First Theatre

Few of the remaining landmarks of the Toronto of the nineteenth century carried with them such a wealth of historic association as did the old Royal Theatre, on King street, which recently fell a prey to flames. Completely surrounded by stores, factories and warehouses, the big structure which was once counted one of the finest theaters on the continent, had been practically forgotten by the city which once used to throng its foyer. Hidden away at the end of a dingy alleyway which bears the near romantic name of Theatre Lane, the one-time home of the drama had become nothing more than a temporary resting place for beds and hats.

While the building could not itself claim the honor of being the first of the species to establish in Toronto, it was the direct lineal descendant of the theatre which saw the birth of legitimate drama in that city. It stood on the site of the Royal Lyceum which, erected in 1848, was Toronto's first real theatre. Out of the ruins left by a former fire which occurred in 1833, the unfortunate dwelling of beds and hats was fabricated. Standing, as they did, on the same site, parent and child have always been counted as something more than members of the family by those familiar with Toronto's early theatrical history.

And truly the family history of the two buildings is enough to turn the most snobbish modern theatrical palace green with envy. They saw melodrama in the hey-day of its prosperity. On their boards Toronto's first stock company made its bow. There it was that the colonials of Upper Canada had their first taste of the opera. There it was that Denman Thompson, Jas. Wallack, Barry Sullivan, Fanny Kemble and other famous Broadway stars of the '50s and '60s tried out their latest pieces "in the provinces." Those walls alone know the secret of the mysterious disappearance of one Kero, an Italian manager, whose fate strangely resembled that of Ambrose Small, the missing theatrical magnate, the story of whose vanishing set a whole continent talking.

Perhaps no one incident in the history of the two Royals is more striking than that of the disappearance of Kero. Back in 1858, during the inter-regnum between the fall of the Nickinson Stock Company, J. C. Myers took over the theatre and appointed Kero his manager. An inveterate poker player, the Italian manager was very fond of "flashing" a healthy roll of banknotes. That detail of the story is vouched for by Ted Gegg, who at the age of 83, recalled the once notorious story.

Kero lived in the theatre. It was common knowledge that sessions over the cards which developed in the back room often lasted till early morning put the flickering gas light to shame. One night Kero and two of his associates retired for their usual evening's enjoyment. Kero has never been seen since. His disappearance was as completely baffling as that of Ambrose Small. Somehow or other the public became convinced that he had been dropped over Niagara Falls; suspicion centered on his two card-playing friends, but no facts were discovered to substantiate the conviction. As in the case of the latest mystery, digging operations were instituted at various points in the city but they proved as futile as those which sought to discover the body of Kero's twentieth century prototype.

From the very first misfortune and success played strange pranks with the theatre and its occupants. In 1848 John Ritchie braved a cholera plague which was then raging in Toronto to build the city's first theatre. John S. Potter became manager. A man who always had a tear in his eye, Potter left many unpaid bills behind him. A Philadelphian, Brown by name, who undertook to play "The Golden Farmer," succumbed to the ravages of cholera, and found a grave in the Potter's field.

For four years the new venture struggled along, providing entertainment that was intermittently regular. Then, in 1852, came the rise of the legitimate drama. John Nickinson established a stock company, the fame of which spread far beyond the borders of the city, and which succeeded in weathering the adversities of five successive seasons.

The programs varied from straight drama, comedies and musical comedies, but they were invariably reinforced by between-act song and dance turns. Prices in those days reflected the social status of the various classes of the theatre patrons. A box cost $4, a seat in the dress circle 50 cents, and one in the family circle 25 cents. Prior to the introduction of the decimal coinage prices ranged from three and ninepence for a dress circle stall, to one and three for a seat in the gallery.

The stock company gave way to what was then known as an opera company, and Cooper's and Holman's Opera Companies took over the theatre in turn. Cooper was unlucky, Holman was more successful, but he, too, finally was forced out by high rentals.

In 1872, Mrs. Morrison, a daughter of the noted Nickinson, took over the Royal Lyceum for a week, after which she opened the present Grand Opera House, then known as the Royal Opera House. The year 1886 saw its last audience file out through Theatre Lane. A printing firm then took over the building, but the last blow came when the prosaic bedstead and the very useful hat claimed the old auditorium as their own.

The pyramids of Egypt are 38 in number, and stretch for about fifty miles along the western reach of the Nile valley.

Gave Life for Sailors.

A thrilling story of heroism at sea was unfolded in Montreal when the master of the steamer Corinaldo brought his ship into port recently and reported the loss of his second officer, Angus J. Glasgow. The officer was washed into the sea during a gale that struck the ship on August 4. Although unable to swim, he refused help, and ordered the scoring boat to rescue two of the Corinaldo's sailors who were also thrown into the sea. Both the sailors were saved, while the second officer was drowned in full sight of the ship.

Alaska's University.

When a man who is a "born leader" goes into a new country he must develop versatility or get out. For example, John Strachan came to Upper Canada to open a school, but found no opportunity to do so until forty years later, when he did found Upper Canada College. Adapting himself to the circumstances, young Strachan passed the intervening generation very busily in creating a church. From schoolmaster he became priest and bishop.

Similarly, Charles E. Bunnell went to Alaska to serve as circuit judge. That was his field, but the need for a university up there became more clamant and now the judge has raked up his ancient degree of master of arts and with that handle to his name as sufficient academic title is organizing the "farthest north university in the world," situated at Fairbanks, Alaska, northern terminus of the newly-constructed Alaskan Railway. The new president held his first commencement recently and it was a real commencement, not an annual closing miscalled "commencement day."

Having traveled by canoe and dog train and any other old way up and down the vast territory for seven years, President Bunnell is not starting off with any fads and frills. He knows the needs and so the Alaska School of Mines will be the nucleus of the greater university, its campus located under the aurora borealis and the midnight sun, its buildings rising crudely but hopefully in the bush and rock, its students few but sturdy and its president young and hopeful.

A Hearty Old Man.

Although he is now in his 101st year, Anthong Marsell, who lives with his son, James, in the second concession of Matilda township, Dundas county, Ontario, is hoeing corn and doing other work about the farm daily, and last winter he insisted upon splitting wood and performing other chores. None of his faculties are impaired, save his hearing, which is slightly defective.

Preached to Royalty.

King George, Queen Mary and Princes Henry and George were present at the service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace on Sunday morning, August 6th, when Rev. Dr. Cody, of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, preached. This honor is a unique one for a Canadian clergyman. Dr. Cody recently preached at St. Paul's Cathedral.

A CURIOUS OMISSION.

No Reference to Canada on Lord Simcoe's Tomb.

It was a somewhat startling statement made by a speaker at the Ontario Historical Society's recent meeting, that on the tablet at the tomb of Governor Simcoe at Exeter, England, no mention is made of his service in Canada. The speaker, Mr. Frank Leonard of London, Ont., was moved to indignation, which, he said, first took the form of causing him to scold the janitor. That, of course, did not avail anything, but the Canadian people might well take cognizance of the basis of the complaint.

Simcoe, as founder of Toronto and first Governor of the new Upper Canada, exercised a great influence in his day, and his name is freely perpetuated in this province. He was a constructive statesman of high order, bent on laying solid foundations for the new colony, opening a Legislature, building roads, preparing defences. His long struggle with Lord Dorchester over questions of policy ended in his return to England after five years here, and his ultimate service elsewhere.

The people of Ontario have scattered his name generously in various directions. We have a county, a town, and a Lake Simcoe; Toronto has a Simcoe street and a John street, after his first name, no doubt. Then there is a string of township names which are, in one way or another, connected with the Simcoe circle. Wolford, in Grenville, is named after a property of that name in Devonshire belonging to Governor Simcoe. Yonge township, and doubtless Yonge street, in Toronto, recall Sir George Yonge, M.P. for Honitou, in Devonshire, who was a personal friend of Simcoe. Russell county was named after Hon. Peter Russell, who came to Canada with Simcoe in 1792, and was Acting Governor for two years after Simcoe's departure. York township was named by Governor Simcoe in compliment to Prince Frederick, Duke of York. Newark was the name which Governor Simcoe tried to substitute for Niagara, but the people preferred the latter, and the name Niagara was formally reinstated by law after he had left in 1798.

A minute search might extend the list indefinitely, and yet the builders of the Exeter tablet ignore all this. The protest at the Historical Society meeting is timely.

Less Work at Arsenal.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec, employing about 250 hands, will close down every Saturday until the 31st of March next, according to the latest orders from Ottawa. It was a question of discharging a number of the old hands or keeping the present number in employment until the end of the fiscal year, about March 31st next, but closing down on Saturdays, was the policy adopted by the Government.

Canada's Gold.

Placer gold has been worked on the Gilbert river, Quebec, since the year 1847.

Formosa has a world monopoly of camphor.

IN NO NEED OF PATRONAGE

Incident That Illustrates the Sturdy Independence Characteristic of Benjamin Franklin.

The sturdy independence that was characteristic of Benjamin Franklin, says the Argonaut, is illustrated in an anecdote for which we are indebted to Jared Sparks. As everyone knows, Franklin established and conducted a newspaper in Philadelphia. At first he was everything from gatherer of news to typesetter, pressman and distributer of the paper.

Shortly after Franklin had established his newspaper he found occasion to remark with some degree of freedom on the public conduct of one or two persons of high standing in Philadelphia. What he said met with the disappoval of some of his patrons. They told him what they thought of it and warned him of the danger of losing the interest of influential persons.

Franklin listened patiently and answered by requesting them to favor him with their company at dinner and to bring with them the other gentlemen of whom they had spoken as having expressed dissatisfaction. The night of the dinner came, and the guests assembled. Franklin received them cordially.

When the guests seated themselves round the table they were surprised to see nothing before them except a stone pitcher filled with water and two puddings made of coarse meal and popularly known as "sawdust puddings."

Franklin helped each of his guests to a liberal portion of pudding and plenty of clear cold water. Then he began to eat and urged all his guests to do the same. The gentlemen were accustomed to far better fare. They taxed their politeness to the utmost, but their appetites refused to obey. Franklin saw that they were not eating. He rose and said: "My friends, observe that anyone who can subsist upon sawdust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

Magazine Verse.

"What is this?"

"Free verse. What they call a poem."

"Gonna print it?"

"Not as a poem. We might offer a prize to anybody who can tell what it is all about."

Reassuring.

"Want to take a chance on an automobile mister? Only a dollar."

"But I don't want an automobile, young man."

"That's all right, mister. Maybe you won't get it."—Life.

Which!

Motorist—Say, where can I get some repairs made? I've met with an accident.

Farmer—What d'ye want, a machine shop or a hospital?

FROM ROUGE QUEBEC.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe Is Typical Product of French Canada.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been much in the Ottawa limelight during the past few weeks. One school of thought has it that when the Right Hon. Mackenzie King reorganises his Cabinet—on the retirement of Mr. Fielding—that Sir Lomer Gouin will take over the portfolio of Finance and Mr. Lapointe will be come Minister of Justice.

The quintessence of Rouge Quebec, Lapointe bears the imprint of Laurier more than any other man on the Government benches. He is broad-minded and tolerant. Sheer perseverance has brought him to his present position of power and influence. When he entered the House of Commons some eighteen years ago he was said to have been the shyest man who ever crossed the threshold of the Green Chamber. He could not understand a word of English, but by burning the midnight oil to study masters of English literature he now has a comprehensive vocabulary.

At the historic Liberal convention of 1919 Mr. Lapointe delivered the oration of that gathering. He spoke first in delightful French, then he switched on his eloquent English and practically gave a verbatim translation—without notes—of the sentiments he had expressed in his native tongue. He dominated that convention, and it was he who delivered the leadership of the party to Mr. King.

Mr. Lapointe is a barrister who sat fifteen years for the rural constituency of Kamouraska. When Sir Wilfrid passed on in 1919 a deadlock occurred when a candidate had to be chosen to contest his old seat, Quebec East. Mr. Lapointe, who was a persona grata with all the conflicting forces, was induced to resign his seat in Kamouraska and become a candidate in the old stamping ground of his former chieftain.

There is salt water at Riviere de Loup — the home town of Mr. Lapointe—so he has some qualifications for the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Among other things, Mr. Lapointe is the official weather man of Canada, for he is the chief of the meteorological Department. Everything relating to regulation of navigation in the Dominion is under his jurisdiction. Lighthouses, life-saving stations, life buoys, hatcheries, patrol boats, the licensing of fishermen and the regulation of canneries are a few of the little items this comprehensive Minister has to worry about.

On July 1 all the branches of the naval service—except the navy—were transferred back to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It is only a few months since Parliament handed them over to Hon. George Graham. Evidently he does not want them, so a special Order-in-Council was passed a few days before Parliament prorogued. However, the genial Mr. Graham keeps Canada's fleet, which will consist of a couple of trawlers.

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Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

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SIMEON FOX
5 Best walking team to go once around the track—3.00, 2.00

HENRY KELLS
6 Gentleman's Turnout, accompanied by a lady, count horse 40 per cent., appointment 30 per cent., performance 30 per cent., whole outfit to be bona fide property of exhibitor and to be driven by owner or owner's son—3.00, 2.00

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7 Heaviest and best conditioned colt, 2 years old and best halter broken, (certificate of weight)—3.00, 2.00

JAMES MOORE, Reeve of Elzevir
8 Sweepstakes best stallion, heavy draught any breed over 3 yrs. old —5.00

GEORGE WEST, Gents' Furnishings, Madoc
9 Best span agricultural horses to be judged by the judges of heavy and light horses — 3.00 2.00

ASSOCIATION
10 Harnessing, hitching, and driving around track once, no snaps allowed, farmers only, horse to be hitched to four-wheeled rig—3.00, 2.00

QUINN and QUINN
11 Best single driver, driven by girl under seventeen—2.00

ANGUS NICOLSON
12 Best single driver boy under seventeen, outfit con. —2.00

SAM ROLLINS
13 Best Fat general purpose team, best action, style and quality considered—6.00

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14 Best heavy draught horses in harness —5.00

ROBERT O'RIORDON, Grocer
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FRED COMERFORD and Wm. COX
16 Best driving foal—3.00 whip

JOSEPH ENGLISH
17 Best drawing team on stone boat—4.00

DENNIS GILLEN
18 Best Heavy Draught Foal 1921 —2.00

ASSOCIATION
19 Best three horse team hitched— 3.00

C. A. BEDFORD
20 Best Gentlemen's single turnout —3.00

ASSOCIATION
21 Best exhibit of Draught Horses, not less than 5—3.00, 2.00, 1.00

WELLMAN & ELLIS
ASSOCIATION
22 Gentlemen's matinee, 4-wheeled rig, count horse 75 per cent., equipment 25 per cent., twice around trac—5.00, 3.00, 2.00

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VES. EMBURY, Barber
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GEORGE MAYBEE, Jeweler, Madoc
24 Best grade Ayrshire Cow, dairy qualities—3.00

JAMES A. CASKEY
26 Best grade cow, bred from pure bred bull, purchased by owner of cow from Jas. Caskey —5.00, 3.00, 2.00
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32 Best pr. pigs, any breed, under 2 months —2.00

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33 Best finished bacon hog, weighing not less than 160 pounds—1.50, $1

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MOORCROFT &HOARD
34 Best pen of Wyandottes—2.00

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35 Best Collection of White Wyandottes—2.00

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36 Best collection Ancona —2.00

JOHN BARTON
37 Best Pr. Lang Shangs —2.00, 1.00

W. S. Ludbrook
38 Best pr. Wyandottes —1-2 doz. photos

C. I. ROSS
39 Best bred to lay Barred Rock—1.00

A. S. COCKRAN
40 Best pair of white Rocks —1.00

AGRICULTURAL

JOHN HAILSTONE
41 Best bus. fall wheat —1.00

continued on page 5

Autumn Apparel

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Review Stationery Store

Madoc

SELLING FARM PRODUCE

Standardization Is Necessary for the Best Results.

Graded Fruits or Vegetables Attract While Mixed Grades Repel—The Satisfied Consumer Will Come Again—Quality Pays.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Will the consumer pay for quality? Yes, and liberally if he understands what standardization means. Criticism is frequently directed at the farmer producer for the lack of attention given to grading and packing of the product of his farm. Fruits in different stages of ripeness, different sizes, shapes and colors are frequently seen in the same package. Chickens of various breeds, sizes, types and degree of plumpness are jumbled together in the same crate and form a marked contrast when placed beside a crate containing birds of the same sex, size, plumpness and color. To the well ordered mind uniformity always appeals, while mixtures and jumbles repel as so much junk. If a child goes into a candy store it will soon learn that mixtures are sold at a lower figure than standard confections. And so it goes through life — a mental attitude is developed by the great majority of consumers to regard those products that are not standardized as being less attractive and having a lower value. The percentage of particular consumers has increased much faster than the percentage of agricultural producers who standardize their products. In the old days the wormy apple, the misshapen potato and the old hen may not have lost their attractiveness, but times have changed, more people have more money to spend on foods than ever before. With the increase of the family income or wealth during the past twenty years the attitude of the younger generation towards the foods that they eat has changed very considerably. If we refer to the good old days when oatmeal was the standard breakfast food and citrus fruits were only seen at Christmas time, we will realize what present day attitude toward quality in foodstuffs means when compared with the past. With this advance in tastes for foods which may be largely flavor and of little value when considered from the standpoint of nourishment, the demands for foods that appeal to the eye and to the sense of taste have increased very greatly during the past five years.

People Will Pay for Quality.

Standardization of food products will put the rosy cheeked, clean, uniform, sound apples in one basket and it will put the wormy, scabby, misshapen product in another. People are willing to pay for quality providing they have a guarantee that they will be handed a quality product in exchange for their money. How many householders have had the all too frequent experience of putting one-third of their purchase in the garbage can? Inferior materials should be directed into channels where they would be used to the best advantage instead of being a millstone or dead weight in occupying space, increasing carrying costs in transportation and reducing the attractiveness of the superior portion of the commodity.

In seasons of food shortage mixed and lower grades of food products will usually sell and show a margin of profit, but when food products are abundant the more attractive grades sell most readily and create a want for more high-class produce, which demand frequently must be filled from the lower grade. This substitution of a low grade for a high or standard product kills the incentive to buy. Stung once, the particular purchaser consumer will hesitate to buy. They look, but do not buy.

Grading Best for Perishable Foods.

The amount of perishable food in the fruit, vegetable and poultry product classes that is now consumed, while very large, is not as great as it would be under standardization. Experiences with mixed grades, poor quality and poor packing leave an impression on the mind of the average purchaser that will take some time to erase. When the perishable food product of Ontario is standardized and marketed in a way that will command the confidence of the consuming public an increased demand is bound to follow.

The Satisfied Consumer Is an Asset.

If all the food produce offered for sale could be standardized and marketed in such a way as to develop the market for future crops much benefit would result. Satisfied consumers of this year's product will look to the same source again next year. Consumers know or should know what they want, and if given a standardized packet of food product in exchange for their money will, if suited, go on patronizing standard products. Salesmanship has been too frequently used to sell a consumer something that he did not want, material sold with the one idea of getting rid of it and no thought of the future.

If the farm end of the food products industry is to develop to the fullness it merits, all produce grown for sale will have to be marketed through co-operative marketing organizations. Standard, honesty prepared, packed and delivered produce is the only course to pursue in developing a worthwhile market for form produce in our Canadian cities or abroad. Any food producing community that is without a co-operative marketing organization should consider the establishment of such. Those districts that have such should consider expansion by amalgamating with similar organizations. Standardized products, common honesty, any industry will make for success in producing and disposing of farm products.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

WINTERING OF PULLETS

If Possible Separate From All Hens and Cockerels.

Prepare Quarters Early and Transfer by November — Good Light and Ventilation Necessary — Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Many times the failure of securing a satisfactory winter egg yield is due to neglect of the pullets early in the fall. The ordinary pullets begin laying at from six to seven months of age, and many farmers get a few pullet eggs in October and November, followed by little or no production in December or early January. This frequently is due to a change in roosting quarters or being overcrowded and underfed in the poultry house.

Place In Winter Quarters Early.

To get the best results the pullets should be placed in winter quarters by November 1st. Before that time the henhouse should be thoroughly cleaned, the walls, ceiling, etc., brushed down, and all old cobwebs, etc., removed. Then give the house a good whitewashing, and if the floor is earth or sand at least four inches of it should be renewed.

Separate Pullets From Young Hens.

If at all possible, separate the pullets from the old hens and cockerels. In order to lay well, they should be fed all they will eat, particularly of ground grains and green foods, and should not be overcrowded. About twenty-five to thirty-five pullets is plenty for a pen twelve feet square; in fact in many cases twenty-five pullets in the pen will lay almost as many eggs as the thirty-five. Should you be fortunate in having too many pullets, or where you can make a selection, get the earliest and best matured ones into the pen first. If you have to crowd or sell some, get rid of the small, weak ones and those that are slow to develop.

Have the Pen Well Lighted and Ventilated.

The pen should be light and well ventilated. Have all the ventilators or openings on one side of the house and close together. Do not have an opening in one end of the house and another in the other end. These cause drafts which are very apt to produce colds and sickness. It usually takes a pullet at least three weeks to get over a cold, and she seldom lays while she has a cold. Keep the house dry, and use plenty of dry straw in which the birds can scratch for the feed.

Give Laying Hens Plenty of Food.

Remember a laying hen needs plenty of food, grit, and shell material. Also there should be a variety to the food; that is green food such as clover leaves, cabbage, or sprouted oats, or if none of these can be had some roots. She also needs some form of meat food—sour milk is the best, nut beef scrap, or other meat offal, if untainted, will answer. Usually about one-third of the grain should be ground or even up to one-half. The whole grain makes exercise in hunting for it in the straw. Always remember the pen should be clean, dry, and sweet.—R. W. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

The pregnant mare should be well fed and given regular exercise or light work. All food and water given should be of first-class quality. She should be given more grain than the non-pregnant mare, as she has the foetus to support. All possible care should be observed to avoid digestive derangements; hence, everything consumed should be of good quality, easily digested, fed in proportion to the amount of work performed and at regular intervals. In addition to hay and oats she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran with a cupful of linseed meal at least twice weekly.

Work that requires excessive muscular or respiratory effort should be avoided, so also should plunging through deep snow, slipping, etc. All nervous excitement should be avoided; so also should sights which frighten her; also offensive odors; and operations.

The use of drugs should not be tolerated, except upon the advice of a veterinarian. If necessary to give a purgative, it is much safer to give raw linseed oil than aloes. Towards the end of pregnancy, still greater care should be observed; and, while daily exercise up to the very last is advisable, it should be given more carefully and less of it when she becomes somewhat clumsy on account of size and weight.

While it is better to allow her a box stall when in the stable at all times, it is practically necessary after about the tenth month of gestation; as the period of gestation is irregular and the foal may be born, without any well-marked premonitory symptoms, any time after ten months.

After the foal is born the mare should be given at least two weeks' idleness, and if she can be allowed to run idle until weaning time, it will be all the better for both herself and the foal.—J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

The manufacturer's success is due largely to his ability to buy raw material at the lowest prices, to sell the finished products through an efficient distribution system, and to take advantage of more economic methods of production. He builds up a system to eliminate waste, inefficiency, and extravagance. Every farmer should do the same.

A COLUMN ABOUT PIGS

Hints as to Both Summer and Winter Treatment.

How to Protect Them From Sun Scald—A Little Grease on the Body Is Helpful—Keeping Brood Sows Cheaply In Winter — Unnecessary Loss Among Young Pigs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During midsummer owners of light colored pigs frequently complain of sunburn or sunscald. This condition of the hide of the animal is similar to that of people; it gives the same degree of uncomfortableness to the pig and is caused in the same manner. Consequently, the same method of prevention and treatment may be carried out.

Shelter Is Most Desirable.

In the first place, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the prevention is shelter. No matter what kind of stock is in the pasture, shade is essential, and much more so is it for pigs on account of the thin coating of hair on their bodies. If the pasture for pigs is so situated that there are no trees to afford shade to the animals it would be just as well to keep them shut up during the hottest parts of the day and allow them to run out during the evening, night and early morning hours. By keeping them in a pen that is somewhat darkened, they miss both the hot rays of the sun and the flies that are always so bad around a stable of any kind, during the hot weather.

Give Them a "Hog Wallow."

Some people provide a "hog wallow" in their pasture which is a very good thing, but the location should be some place in the shade, as it is a well-known fact that the hide will blister far quicker when wet than when dry. A pig seems to think that a wallow is an essential thing, and if he persuades the farmer into thinking the same, the farmer should lead him to believe that during the heat of the day is the best time to keep out of it.

Vaseline Good for Sunburn.

If the pigs have become sunburned at all, it is well to keep them inside for a few days and thoroughly grease their bodies, with some nice smooth grease such as vaseline. The grease tends to keep the air from the irritated skin and ease the uncomfortableness of the animal. Vaseline also has a wonderful healing and curative property which makes it preferable in such cases.—J. C. McBeath, O. A. College, Guelph.

Keep Brood Cows In Winter as Cheaply as Possible.

During the winter the brood sows should be maintained as cheaply as possible, but at the same time they must be properly fed in order to farrow a large number of healthy, well-grown pigs in the spring. Best results are obtained when sufficient food is given to produce daily gains on the sows of one-half or three-fourths of a pound. To do this the grain feed must be limited, and diluted with some roughage, for unless the ration has sufficient bulk, the sows will become constipated and hungry, due to the undistended condition of the digestive tract. Legume hays are the chief roughages available at this season, and their use will cheapen the cost of feeding.

Alfalfa Excellent for Feed.

Either alfalfa, clover, soy-bean, or cow-pea hay makes an excellent roughage, and when fed, little or no high-priced protein concentrate is needed to balance the corn. Bright, leafy alfalfa hay gives the best results of any of these roughages. Alfalfa meal is simply the best grade of alfalfa hay chopped into a meal. Clover hay contains almost as much nourishment as alfalfa hay, and soy-bean hay, cut and cured when the beans are almost ripe, is a very nutritious feed. Cowpea hay should be cut when the first pease are ripening and consequently does not have as high food value as soy-bean hay. Great care must be exercised in curing soy-bean and cowpea hay, for the stalks are very heavy and succulent and unless thoroughly dried are apt to mold. Under no condition should a brood sow be fed upon any roughage which is not bright, nutritious, and free from smut or mold. She does not relish or thrive on such inferior feed. It is very apt to cause severe digestive troubles and may lead to the loss of her litter.

Unnecessary Loss Among Young Pigs.

On 75 Minnesota farms a total of 5,286 pigs were farrowed with an average of 8.31 per litter. Of this number 9.21 per cent. were farrowed dead, 18.21 per cent. died before weaning, 68.30 per cent. were raised, and 31.70 per cent. of the original pig crop was lost. Improper feeding and lack of exercise by the brood sows during the winter were responsible for most of the trouble (unnecessary trouble) at farrowing time. Brood sows should be encouraged to get out and work every day. The droppings should be watched. If the sows are constipated, oilmeal or bran should be introduced into their ration until satisfactory condition results. For immediate action a reasonable dose of epsom salts should be given.

Arsenate of lead or paris green are good remedies to use against chewing insects. When paris green is used it is well to add an equal quantity of lime to prevent injury to the foliage.

DRAIN THE HILLSIDES

Erosions Mean Considerable Loss to Many Farms.

Tiling, Open Ditching and Terracing Recommended—How to Plan and Do the Work—Why an Orchard Will Pay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The erosion of hillsides and the flooding of the land below by the eroded material has long been a worry and an economical loss to many farmers in hilly and mountainous sections. This can frequently be prevented, and the method employed depends on the conditions existing, such as the nature of the soil; light or heavy, the steepness of the slope, and the type of agriculture practiced; pasture or tilled crops.

The Value of "Sheep-Drains."

Wet hillsides used as sheep pastures may be much improved by what are sometimes called "sheep-drains." These are merely shallow open ditches about 30 inches wide on top, 9 inches wide on the bottom, and 15 inches deep for removing the surface water. They are dug slantingly around the slope to intercept the flowing water and carry it in a definite channel to a suitable outlet at the base of the hill. The removed earth should be thrown out on the lower side to form a sort of embankment to the drain. The grade of the ditch should not be so steep as to give the water sufficient force to destroy the drain by either washing away the banks or digging the drain itself deeper, and thus making it dangerous for the sheep and lambs. Sub-drains are sometimes necessary.

Terracing and Draining.

A system of terracing is quite universally used to prevent destructive washouts on hillsides. The terraces are made perfectly level, and of any width, and then carefully seeded to grass. At the time of rain the water spreads out evenly over the surface of these and then flows gently over the slope below without sufficient force to wash away any portion of the hill and thus prevents "gullying."

For the drainage of tilled hillsides a system of under-drainage is sometimes used successfully. The amount of erosion of the land largely depends on its condition. If the surface soil can be kept firm the erosion will be lessened. Soft spots on the hillside, though, frequently occur as a result of seepage water from above which has penetrated the surface soil and reached an impervious layer and thus deflected to the surface on the side of the hill. Water flowing over this with considerable force will naturally wash it away more easily than the firmer soil free from this seepage water.

Advantage of Tile Draining.

If tile drains are so laid to intercept this seepage water, considerable erosion can be prevented. If the hillside is comparatively steep, drains laid at an angle to the incline will be more satisfactory. They will naturally intercept all of the water flowing through the soil above them. Also the grade will be less and the drains are not so liable to be affected by the water moving slowly through them. If the slope is not very steep the drains may be laid down the incline with satisfactory results. Here the tile drains the land on both sides and no double draining results.

In this underdrainage the general benefits are again obtained. The water level is lowered, thus giving more root capacity to plants and the prevention of surface washing by allowing the water to penetrate through the soil to the drains, thus carrying much plant food to the roots of the plants.—R. C. Moffatt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Why an Orchard Will Pay.

The planting of commercial apple orchards in the Province of Ontario is highly desirable for several reasons:

1. Ontario is not producing enough good apples for home supply, but imports annually from Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Oregon and California.

2. Production in Ontario is likely to fall off still more because no commercial planting is being done. Very few commercial apple orchards have been set out in this Province since 1911.

3. Of the thousands of young trees set in the boom years of 1905 to 1911 a large proportion have already passed out of existence. Probably not more than 20 per cent. of the trees planted during those years will figure in the commercial production of the future, and certainly not more than 40 per cent. of them are alive and receiving reasonable attention to-day.

4. The home orchard will never again be an important factor in commercial apple production in this Province, because it is not large enough to be worth while. In seasons when scab control is difficult, or when prices are down because of a heavy crop, the return from the small orchard is not large enough to justify the expense and risk involved. When conditions are unfavorable the small orchard passes quickly into a state of neglect; this is why apple growing in Ontario is at such low ebb at present.

5. Fruit is an essential part of diet. While it is true that in case of necessity people can live without it, it is also true that health suffers and nutritional complaints become much more general in the absence from the dietary of fresh fruits and vegetables. The apple is the most important and most useful fruit of the temperate zone, and, from the standpoint of public health, its culture should not be negelected.—J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

...N FLEET.

...Suffered by Our Marine.

...ercantile Marine ...s shortly before ...ot proved a suc... report of the last ...ates that such is ...neantime twenty... ...r types of vessels ... have been with... ...ssion and are for ...bidder.

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...n Bay Relics.

...iches illuminating the ...anada are revealed by ...y Company in a his... ...now on view in Win... ...ject of this exhibit is ...ans of relics, pictures, ...dels, and the like, the ... company, life in the ... story of the pioneer ...e customs, dress and ...he aboriginal tribes.. ...verning for two cen... ... empire of the North, ...rs carrying on a great ...in the wilderness, can ...ast with great fidelity, ...ected that the present ...be largely increased as

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...e 'twas fame that led ...h ... Tropic heat, the frozen

... gold, then beauty was ... ...r gallants venture but

...Bee Stings.

... as a cure for rheumat... ...ing quite a vogue. The ...ets of the stings are ... the formic acid they

...ots Guards' Band.

...g fifty-two concerts in ... days, and traveling ... through Canada, the ...s' Band recently return... ...d.

IN LONELY LABRADOR

KNOWN AS THE "LONE WIDOW OF CIVILIZATION."

Riches May Be Undiscovered In the Rocks of That Cold Country, But So Far Fishing and Furring Have Been the Only Successful Industries Tried by the Citizens.

Labrador has continued through the ages the lone, lorn widow of civilization. The possible values of its half million square miles are still almost unknown. The Canadian Geological Survey has done splendid work on it, though no industrial development has resulted from its discoveries. Due to its work, however, an immense amount of light has been thrown upon this vast peninsula with its waters draining into four seas. Geologically it forms part of the great Canadian Shield—a vast complex of pre-Cambrian rocks, which in its well known parts has furnished immense deposits of valuable minerals, such as the iron and copper of the Lake Superior district, the magnetic iron ores of the Adirondacks, the gold of the Porcupine, the silver and cobalt of Cobalt and the nickel and copper of Sudbury, Ontario. It is reasonable to suppose that treasures do lie still untouched in Labrador's rocks. For beyond the mere analogy with the rest of northern Canada, gold was discovered "in situ" a few years ago in the Mealy Mountains, a range running northwest and southeast about the center of the east coast. The furore created at that time ended in a small expedition whose efforts are marked now only by a heap of abandoned machinery on the sandy beaches between Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet. The long winter, which prevents communication by water with the northern part of the seacoast for eight or nine months out of twelve, also broke the Syndicate which was mining pyrites for the sulphur one hundred miles south of Cape Chidley. So far nothing has been done to develop the large iron deposits known as magnetite and hematite in the Grand River Valley. Like some sulky virgin, Labrador is still wrapped in the garments of isolation, while her lovers seem for the time to have turned dejectedly away. Probably the best overture made for her favor has been the quarrying of some of the precious labradorite which appears in large quantities near Nain and also near the Northwest river.

War and industrial unrest have prevented the settlement of the question of the boundary of Newfoundland Labrador. It is still an undefined strip of land along the Atlantic coast and the Straits of Belle Isle. This fact, as far as the development of the country is concerned, is a serious handicap. However, events in Newfoundland seem to point to the probability of confederation with Canada in the near future, when the point at issue could readily be solved even if the decision of the Privy Council, now under consideration, never materializes. In 1912 all the rest of the large peninsula formerly known as "Labrador" was added to the Province of Quebec, an area reputed to contain 354,961 square miles. Under the medieval title "the coasts of Labrador," Newfoundland still holds jurisdiction over an unknown quantity of it, as if she were some sea rover granted all she could get out of "foreign parts abroad."

Canada in 1921 sent the steamship Acadia to make a complete survey of Hamilton Inlet, which she claimed directly lumber mills were erected in the Grand river district. As a result the big companies trading for fur in the Bay have refused to pay duties to Newfoundland. If justified in this, it looks as if those which have long been paid under protest would have to be refunded by the colony.

As Labrador has no representation, it being too expensive to collect the votes of the widely scattered inhabitants, it was proposed in 1919 to appoint the Governor of Newfoundland ex-officio as commissione for it, but nothing resulted and there is still no one to care for her interests. The first protector, the Governor of Boston, refused to look after her. Newfoundland neglected her and Canada got tired of her and returned her, till now she still drags along unrepresented and uncared for. This is so much the case that close as she is to the United States many of her marvelous fjords are as yet uncharted. Thus the only chart extant of the approach to Nain from the sea was made in 1912 by a German. My own copy was presented to me by the author, captain of the battleship Bremen, later so famous in the great war.

So far it has always been the fishery and furring industry of Labrador in which have consisted its chief sources of wealth. Considerable changes have overtaken both her land and sea industries. Twine for nets, rope, canvas and all ship necessities, pork, flour and foodstuffs, oilskins, boots, woollens and all clothing, have so risen in cost that fish cannot be caught now for less than double the old time prices. Freights have mounted also; poverty and adverse exchange have so crippled our customers in the Mediterranean that it has become so big a venture to fit out a schooner for the fisheries that many of the very best of our "voyage-killers" have ceased to prosecute their calling, while some of the supply merchants have been driven out of business. New markets must be opened up. Temporarily Russia is bidding for a large quantity; while efforts are also being made to sell Labrador fish in the United States. Unfortunately the new revision of the tariff, among other things, discriminates against fish practically to its exclusion. America's new policy is to raise a huge wall of exclusion against her poor little neighbor.

What Didn't Go Together.

Prison Visitor—And what brought you here, my man?

Convict—Well, madam, my father said when I was a boy that he hoped I would marry beauty and brains, and I wanted to please him.

Visitor—Yes.

Convict—I committed bigamy.

Splendid Opening for Trade.

Indignant Wife—I wonder what you would have done if you'd lived when men were first compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows?

Indolent Husband—I should have opened a store and sold handkerchiefs.

Only Way to Reach Him.

"Mr. Jagsby has a telephone in his cellar."

"It's a house phone."

"What's the idea?"

"Mrs. Jagsby occasionally likes to exchange a word with him when he's about the premises."

Unsolicited Advice.

"Do too many cooks spoil the broth?"

"I've never experimented with broth," said Mr. Bibbles, "but too many solicitous neighbors who regard themselves as experts certainly do muss up the home brew."

Fried Out.

Quizzer—You trust your office boy with a good many important secrets. Is he reliable?

Whizzer—He caddied for me all last season and no one in the club ever questioned the scores I turned in.

Wrong Tack.

The dean had a hardboiled freshman on the carpet. The dean decided to take a fatherly attitude.

"If you were in my place," he asked kindly, "what would you do?"

"I'd resign."—Wesleyan Advance.

BLOCKED.

Bug Explorer—My, I'll never be able to cross that desert.

Mary's Little Lamb.

Mary had a little lamb,
Her father shot it dead.
And now it goes to school with her,
Between two hunks of bread.

Success.

Marie—Is that young architect, who has taken a liking to you, successful in his calling?

Gertie—Not yet, but he will be if he keeps on calling.

Evidently.

"What's Tom doing?"

"Sowing wild oats."

"In these days? I call that dry farming."

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Prof. Bug—Ah, this must be the Red Sea!

Breakers Ahead.

Her every wish is law to me,
A lover's obligations.
Soon we shall wed, and I foresee
The legal complications.

Received With Cheers.

"Here's a man who says Shakespeare bores him stiff."

"It takes courage to do that."

"Nonsense. Anybody who made a similar statement before a crowd of movie fans would probably be offered a little hospitality."

Practical Proof Demanded.

Angelina—I don't believe you were sincere when you said you'd die for me.

Edwin—Indeed I was, dearest.

Angelina—Then why don't you let me drive the car when you take me out motoring?

In Due Time.

"You can't act until you have had to suffer."

"But how do I know that I shall ever suffer?"

"Oh, you'll suffer when you see another actress getting a little applause."

Out of the Question.

Flossie Footlytes—Why did you turn down that millionaire's son?

Tottie Twinkletoes—He expected me to elope with him when he hadn't made arrangements beforehand for publicity.

Knew His Man.

"Hallo, Jobson, what are you doing here this time of day? I heard you had a permanent job."

"I think I have. Snips & Co. have hired me to collect the bill you owe them."

Defined.

Mr. Cheerio—Why worry over what you owe? Cheer up. Be an optimist.

Mr. Bloobody—My good fellow, an optimist is a man who hasn't enough credit to borrow trouble.

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER
RAZ-MAH

The Standard Remedy for HAY-FEVER and Asthma. Sold by all good Druggists. For Free Trial write Templetons, Toronto

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

NOT ALWAYS A SIGN

As usual, Mrs. Sububbs enlivened the dinner table conversation with an account of the new servant.

"I don't know much about her yet," she said, "but she is good-natured and harmless, at any rate."

"How did you find that out?"

"By her singing. She is always singing at her work."

"That's no sign," said Mrs. Sububbs. "A mosquito does that."

More Strategy.

"Do you ever suspect Mr. Jibway of running around with other women?"

"Certainly," said Mrs. Jibway.

"You don't let him know it, do you?"

"I take particular pains to let him know it. When I want a check an ounce of suspicion is worth a pound of pleading."

Somebody to Pick On.

"I understand Mr. Peckton has taken up golf."

"Yes, and it has made a new man out of him."

"The exercise?"

"Not exactly. After years of subjection in the home, it would do your heart good to see the way he worries a caddy."

A Correct Diagnosis.

"This is no girl-and-music show," said the inebriated person to his friend when the curtain went up. "Blest if Idon't believe it's Shakespeare!"

"But the box-office man said it was just the thing for us."

"Yeah! He thought we needed sleep."

SWEET

"The sweetest girl I ever kissed," said gay young Malcolm,
"Used powdered sugar on her face instead of talcum."

Mixed Spelling.

If you and I and ewe and eye
and yew and aye (dear me!)
Were to be spelled u and I,
How mixed up we should be!

German Town Bankrupt.

The little town of Lobejun, near Halle, is the first town in Germany that has gone bankrupt, according to The Hague Nieuwe Courant. The municipality had a deficit of 200,000 marks and the communistic majority of alderman refused to cover it by new taxes. No salary was paid to anybody in the employ of the town.

Some Chance to Dodge.

"A celebrated hunter of big game almost fainted the other day in the street when he saw a woman bearing down on him in a motorcar."

"Well, what about it?"

"Why, he has faced a charging elephant without flinching."

"He probably knew where the elephant was going."

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HER LIFE

This Fruit Medicine Always Gives Relief

917 Dorion St., Montreal.

I suffered terribly with *Dyspepsia*. I had it for years and all the medicines I took did not do me any good.

I read something about *"Fruit-a-tives" being good for all Stomach Trouble and Disorders of Digestion*, so I tried them.

After finishing a few boxes, I was entirely relieved of the Dyspepsia and my general health was restored; and I am writing to tell you that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives"

Mlle. ANTOINETTE BOUCHER.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Willing to Learn.

"There, little boy," the said man said "I would not cry like that."

"Well, it's the only way I know: "How would you cry?" said Pat.

Puzzled Teddy.

Teddy—You haven't any whiskers or very much hair.

Sister's Hero—Well, what of it?

Teddy—Oh, I was only wondering how pa was going to manage it.

Sister's Hero—Manage what?

Teddy—He said he was going to mop the floor with you.

Right Back at Father.

"Well, daughter, what did Augustus say when you told him I didn't want another fool in the family?"

"He said he thought you ought to be willing to take a chance, father, as he is a much younger man than you are and he might outgrow it."

A Happy Match.

"She says he was just made for her."

"He has a million dollars, I understand."

"Yes; she thinks that was just made for her, too."

Clearly Stated.

Hudson—There are the twin brothers over there.

Blake—Which is which?

"Well, the one who looks as if he might be the other is the one the other isn't."

His Method.

"Isn't it terribly difficult to write scenarios?"

'Oh, not very. I just think of a long-drawn-out kiss as a climax and then invent situations leading up to it."

Looking Ahead.

Brown—So you married a barefoot-dancer?

Green—Sure. Thought she could do her stunt and keep the baby quiet all the same time at night.

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School Shoes for scholars from Kintergarten to Collegiate

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We have added a line of Men's Wear, and enlarged our stock of Boots and Shoes. Come in and let us show you our goods.

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BOOKING ORDERS now, for delivery at car.

M. W. CONNOR & SON

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Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at **$1.00** Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

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Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK

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BATTERIES

The Chinese Doctor

In China, doctors are paid so long as their patients keep well. That is a mighty good theory for batteries as well as human beings. Regular inspection and testing by our service department will aid you in keeping your battery in a healthy condition.

We will keep the old battery going as long as possible, no matter what make, but when a new one is needed we recommend the long-life Exide.

W. L. SMITH

MADOC. ONTARIO

KING WITH SHADY PAST.

Ferocious Insect That Breathes Through Its Tail.

The dragon-fly — quite the aristocrat of all insects—is a gentleman with a very shady past.

Before becoming king of the insects he spends the greater part of his life at the bottom of a pond crawling about in the mud, in a state known as a larva.

This larva is a water-insect, nearly as long as a dragon-fly, has six legs, and breathes through his tail. He gets his food by the underhand method of lying half hidden in the mud and waiting for some unsuspecting insect to pass by.

Then, suddenly, from underneath his innocent-looking head, out shoots a long jointed arm with a pair of pincers at the end, grabs the insect, and transfers it to his mouth. He then replaces his pincers, or "mask" as it is called, under his head, and waits for the next comer.

Gradually this ferocious armor-plated insect grows bigger, and near the end of the second year a change of feeling comes over him; he wants to split.

So, leaving his mud for the last time, the larva slowly climbs up some convenient stalk one sunny day in May or June, and comes to the surface.

Here he hangs on to a leaf, and almost at once the sun dries his skin till it becomes as hard and brittle as an eggshell.

He himself is doing his best to puff and blow his body up, when suddenly he splits right up the back and out crawls a pale white insect with its wings neatly folded..

Leaving its old shell still standing on the leaf, this delicate, sickly-looking insect crawls higher up and perches in the full warmth of the sun.

Slowly the wings unfold, and gradually it takes on all the brilliant colors of a fully-developed dragon-fly. Soon it becomes strong, and off it goes in search of food. There is no learning how to fly—it does it straight away.

Many people imagine a dragon-fly can sting, because of the pincer-like finish to its long body, and for that reason dragon-flies are sometimes called "horse-stingers," or "devil's darning-needles." But dragon-flies cannot sting. The head is fitted with strong jaws, with which it catches butterflies and other insects and tears them to pieces. If it is attacked it will sometimes turn and inflict a nasty bite with its jaws and perhaps draw blood.

There is a curious thing about the coloring of a dragon-fly. The males are often slate colored under the body, while the females are yellow, with darker side spots. But if you take these two skins and wash them in water, all the color not common to both will wash off, and the male and female of the same species will be found to be the same color.

When a male and female are found both the same in color it means that the male has had his extra coat of color washed off by rain or dew, so it would be hardly surprising if his wife failed to recognize him after a night out.

Grass That Went to Sea.

As you walk or paddle amongst the pools left by the receding tide you cannot help noticing the long strands of the green weed that fringe them. Its leaves, which look like so many ribbons, are less than half an inch in width, though often they are three or four feet in length.

This particular weed is called grass-wreck, and strange to say, it is not really a seaweed at all. It is a land plant which for some reason has taken to a marine life.

If you examine it carefully you will find red flowers growing upon it, each encased in a kind of sheath formed by one of the shorter leaves. No proper seaweed blossoms in this way.

Why it should have chosen to go to sea instead of remaining on land no one can say, but probably it found that it was easier to live under water than on dry land. In some places it is so common that it is harvested like hay, and is used, after it has been dried, instead of straw for packin gglass, china, and other delicate objects.

Profit From Peat.

A little-known, yet profitable, industry is peat-cutting, which is carried on in many parts of Ireland.

Work usually begins at the bogs at the end of April. The skilled cutter, who has two men with low sideless wheelbarrows in attendance, uses a kind of spade, called a slane, the sods being cut up and removed to dry land.

A few days later, when the sods have become a little less brittle, they are spread carefully all over the ground and left to dry. The next step is to pile the turf into a skilfully-made heap, which allows the wind to pass between the different pieces. Usually it is two or three months before the peat are ready for use as fuel.

Peat is used in Ireland to such an extent that few people in the country districts ever burn coal. The odor of peat is healthy and pleasant, and it gives out neither fumes nor dirt.

Making a Harbor.

Work has been begun on a Jamaica bay improvement which will provide a harbor large enough to hold the harbors of Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. Six 1,000-foot piers are about to be constructed and the necessary channels will be dredged to accommodate the largest boats. The piers alone will cost $750,000,000.

First Military Band.

The first military band was heard in England in 1785. The Duke of York, son of George III., imported a band of twelve German musicians, with three negroes, and established them as the band of the Coldstream Guards. Other regiments then formed bands on similar lines. The negroes continued to form part of the bands until 1838.

MOTHERS OF INVENTION.

Some of the Great Inventors Were Not Scientists.

Accident is the mother of invention in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. So at least thinks Mr. Louis Brennan, the inventor of the celebrated Brennan torpedo. The torpedo, it seems, was the result of Mr. Brennan's accidentally stumbling on the paradox that you can make a thing go forward by pulling it backward.

Numerous other instances may be given to show the part that accident has played in new inventions.

For instance, some years ago an American business man found that, although his store was in a good situation and he had many customers, his business was not profitable. Something seemed to be wrong with his methods—perhaps with the way the sales were recorded—and he worried so much that he had to take a vacation.

One day, while he was on his way to Europe, he was standing in the engine-room of the ship when he noticed a mechanism that indicated the number of revolutions the propeller shaft made. "Why not make a machine for recording sales in a shop?" he thought; and later, as the result of the question, the cash register was invented.

The invention of stiff collars is owing partly to accident and partly to the mental alertness of a blacksmith's wife at Troy. Some time about the year 1825, while the good woman was washing her husband's shirts, which, according to the unvarying custom of those days, had the collars attached to them, it occurred to her that the ollar of a shirt gets dirty before the rest. Accordingly, she began to make detachable collars and to sell them to her neighbors. People liked the idea, and before 1840 several collar-making companies were doing a good business.

Another woman, a British officer's wife, was responsible for an article of wearing apparel that at the time was far more important than collars. As Sir George Lusk was about to start on one of his Indian campaigns, Lady Lusk sewed some strips of chain under the cloth between the collar and the shoulder of his tunic as a protection against sabre cuts. It served the purpose so well that the British army adopted chain shoulder straps for all ranks.

Accident of a different kind set George Westinghouse on the track of his chief invention. While he was on a railway journey in America the quiet persistence of a tired-looking young woman who was trying to sell magazines to the passengers aroused his compassion. Out of sheer pity he bought a magazine, and in it he happened to see an article that described a compressed-air borer, which gave him the idea for his pneumatic air brake.

We owe the first and biggest step towards the invention of printing in Europe to a man's love for his grandchildren, and also to his quick brain. Lawrence Koster, of Haarlem, wished to teach his grandchildren to read. One day, when in the woods he started to carve the letters of the alphabet on a piece of bark, and the idea came to him how much easier it would be for them to learn if they had the actual letter to handle and move about, so he carved out of wood all the letters of the alphabet. Thus were made the first block letters. But they led to greater things.

Koster wrapped the letters up in parchment and packed them up to take to the children. When he unwrapped them the eldest noticed that some of the letters which had been squeezed together had stamped themselves on the parchment. Koster immediately saw the possibilities of what the boy had noticed. He cut out more letters in reverse, made a sticky ink, and produced the first printing from moveable type. Gutenberg and others made the process practical by cutting the letters out of metal and mounting them on wooden blocks.

Great inventors who were not scientists were named by Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton in a recent lecture before the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Not only had a number of the greatest electrical inventors no training as electricians, but they were lacking a scientific education.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was a teacher of the deaf and dumb.

David Hughes, who invented the microphone, was a professor of music.

Edison was a railway newsboy.

Hunnings, the inventor of the telephone transmitter now in general use, was a Church of England clergyman.

Unpublished notebooks left by Hughes go to show that as far back as 1879 he made successful experiments in the transmission of signals by an elementary form of wireless telegraphy, and evidently received signals over considerable distances.

Mystery of the Moon.

French scientists expect to be able to demonstrate, by means of photographs, whether or not there is life on the moon and other planets.

Their hopes of doing this have been brightened by the invention of a telescopic eye camera by Charles Derennes, author and scientist.

M. Derennes, explaining his invention, said: "The principle of the apparatus is that of projecting an intense electric magnifying camera lens in such a manner that we can see objects millions of miles from the exposed plate. The focusing is the most difficult problem, but undoubtedly we shall soon be able to furnish photographic proof whether or not there is planetary life."

Lost Limbs In War.

More than 40,000 men now living lost one or more limbs in the world war. Of this number nearly 30,000 suffered the loss of one leg, more than 11,000 lost an arm, just under 1,000 lost both legs, while the number who lost both arms is exactly fifty.

The lemurs of Madagascar are the most primitive monkeys.

The Seven Wonders.

The seven wonders of the ancient world were usually held to be the Pyramids of Egypt; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus (erected by Queen Artemisia II. of Caria to the memory of her husband, Mausolus); the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Colossus of Rhodes; the Statue of Jove (also called Jupiter or Zeus) at Olympia, by Phidias; and the Pharos of Alexandria (a lighthouse of white marble erected by Ptolemy Philadelphus on the island of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria; this was the first light house, and the name Pharos was afterwards given to lighthouses in general.)

The seven wonders of the middle ages were the Coliseum at Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nanking, the Mosque of Sophia at Constantinople, and the Ruins of Stonehenge.

The seven wonders of the New World is an appellation sometimes conferred on the following natural objects in America: Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park, Garden of the Gods, Mammoth Cave, Yosemite Valley, Giant Trees and Natural Bridge.

The seven wonders of the modern world, in the opinion of a large percentage of scientists ascertained in 1913 by Popular Mechanics' Magazine, are: Wireless Telegraphy, Telephone, Airplane, Radium, Antiseptics and Antitoxins, Spectrum Analysis and the X-rays.

A Patriot Socialist.

If Emil Vandervelde of Belgium has really been done to death by the dark forces behind the soviet regime in Russia, then King Albert will have additional evidence of the fundamental distinctions between Belgian and Russian socialism. Vandervelde is a Socialist, and held the Premiership as the leader of that party. That he was not a man to be put outside the pale of civilization is shown by the fact that his name appears on the Treaty of Versailles as signatory for his native land.

His sovereign, King Albert, has long been noted for a leaning toward socialism of a mild sort, and the two men, both patriots, were friends. Perhaps this friendship with royalty was one of the reasons for the unpopularity of Vandervelde among the Communists.

A Woman Burgomaster.

The appointment of Belgium's first woman burgomaster, Mlle. Geirgaerts, who has been chosen to that office in a little village near Ypres, has been confirmed by King Albert.

"Make hay while the sun shines" is just as good advice now as it ever was.

SURROGATE COURT

Notice to Creditors of Estate of Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the Thirteenth day of August, 1922, at the said Township of Madoc, are requested to deliver to the undersigned solicitor of John O'Rorke, Executor of the Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or before the Seventeenth day of October, *1922*, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc this *12*th day of September, A. D. *1922*.

JOHN O'RORKE, Executor. D. E. K. STEWART, Solicitor for Executor.

37-40

FARM FOR SALE

200 acres more or less, limestone clay and loam soil, county of Prince Edward, suitable for Stock, Grain and Hay growing; never failing water supply, without pumping. *625* young apple trees (3 winter varieties) coming into bearing. Rural Mail Service, Bell Telephone connection, convenient to school and Church, about ½ mile from R. R. Station, good buildings and well fenced; high state of cultivation, free from foul seeds, very desirable locality to live in. Will sell as a going concern, with or without furnishings, clear title, immediate possession if desired. F. S. Anderson, *209* John St., or *42* Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. 37tf

FARM FOR SALE

For sale 200 acre farm, being composed of north half of Lot 17, 2nd Concession, of Elzevir and the east half of Lot 16, 2nd concession of the same township, 2 miles from Queens boro, one half mile from cheese factory, and one half mile from school. 80 acres under cultivation the remainder being composed of pasture land and forest. There is a good frame house with large summer kitchen, cistern, large cellar with splendid furnace. There is also an orchard of 50 trees in a thirfty condition. The outbuildings consist of a good drivehouse, large barn with water in barn, good henhouse, good hog pen. The farm is well fenced and well watered and in a high state of cultivation.

Remmie Light, Queensboro.

1-pd

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also **Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores** or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address

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FOR SALE

FARM 80 ACRES, 7 miles from Picton; good buildings, water, fences, crops and cattle, horses, pigs and equipment, to clear at $6500. Cash $3000.

FARM 50 ACRES, adjoining town; truck farm with horses and equipment. A bargain at $5000. Cash $3000.

FARM 123 ACRES, 6 miles from Picton; good buildings, 1st class condition. Price $4000. Cash $1000.

KELLY & HUDGIN Phone 30 Picton

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle narly new,
Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICe,

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.

Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

STRAYED

Strayed onto my premises, 5 head of cattle. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. H. Parks, Bannockburn.

BY-LAW NO. 15

A By-Law to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor, in the County of Hastings.

Whereas it appears that it is expedient to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor.

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914 Chapter 472, Section1, Subsection 6 enacts, as follows.

1 That the part of the highway or road known as the Snow Road described as follows: Commencing at Thwaite's Corners on Lot 21 in the 17th Concession of the Township of Tudor, thence running North Westerly across the 17th, 18th, and 19th, Concessions of the Township of Tudor to the Bass Lake turn be and the same is hereby stopped up and closed to public travel.

2 This By-Law shall take effect forthwith after the passing thereof.

Read a first, second and third time and passed this day of A. D. 1922.

Reeve,
Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the above is a copy of a By-Law to be considered at a meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel to be held at the town Hall Millbridge, on the tenth day of October 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering the same and if approved passing the same, and the said Council will hear in person or by his Solicitor or Agent any person who claims that his land will be prejudicially affected by the By-Law and who applies to be heard.

Dated this 24th day of August 1922.

William Glennie,
Clerk.

FRED HAM

GENERAL MASON

Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL

SAM LAPAM

SPECIAL PRIZES—Continued

ASSOCIATION
42 Best sheaf of Ensilage Corn, about 8 in. in diameter where bound —1.00, .75

CROSS & CO.
43 Best bus. potatoes, any white variety —2.00

FRANK DAFOE
44 Best bushel Apples (to go Institnte)—2.00

ASSOCIATION
45 Best Bus. Apples, 1st. and 2nd —1.00, 50

ALEX MILNE Dry Goods
46 Best 1-2 bus. Apples, any variety —1.00

JAS. WHYTOCK, Miller
47 Best exhibit in parade—3.00, 2.00

DAIRY PRODUCE

MADOC CHEESE BOARD
48 Best white or colored cheese for export, 8 factories to be represented and belong to above board—4.00, 3.00, 2.00, 1.00

DOMINION BANK
49 Best white cheese for export—5.00, 4.00, 3.00

BANK OF COMMERCE
50 Best colored cheese made in factories in Madoc district—Silver Cup Value 15.00 Cup to be suitably engraved with maker's name, name of fatory and name and date or Fair.

T. H. Thompson
51 Best white or coloured cheese for export—5.00

ASSOCIATION
52 Best 10lb. Whey Butter in prints —3.00, 2.00

ALEX ROBERTSON
53 Best 5lbs. butter in Roll —2.00

Dr. W. A. DAFOE
54 Best 10 lbs. Dairy Butter —5.00 To be sold to Donor at market price.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
Sales Department, to go to donor.
55 For best 5 piece lunch 2.50, 1.50, 1.00
56 For best collection 3 pies —2.50
57 For best light cake —1.25
58 For best dark cake —1.25
59 Loaf of bread—1.50

QUINN & QUINN
60 Best light layer cake —1.00

JOSEPH BURNS
61 Best apple pie —1.00

HOARD & MOORCROFT
62 Best date cake —1.00

GEORGE WEST
63 Best nut cake —1.00

SAM ROLLINS
64 Largest loaf of bread —2.00

GEORGE MAYBEE
65 Best Pumpkin Pie —1.00

TOM CAVERLY
66 Best pair embroidered Pillow Cases.—1.00

Continued on page 8

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
Prepares Graduates to Fill Important Posts.
The high standards of the complete commercial training, given at O. B. C. by a staff of experienced and highly qualified instructors, equip students for responsible positions.
Write for free prospectus of all courses. I. L. MOORE, Principal

A. MILNE

will have a display next week of

New Fall Apparel

A representative from one of the best houses will be here on the **19th**, showing a very large variety of samples of

COATS AND DRESSES

in all the latest fabrics, such as Serges, Tricotine, Canton Crepe and Silks

YOU CAN CHOOSE YOUR OWN INDIVIDUAL DRESS

The prices will surprise you.
Styles most up-to-date
Sizes from 16 to 44

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE OF GETTING A DRESS LIKE NO ONE ELSE

Date, TUESDAY, 19th, all day

Local and Personal

Wanted—A good smart boy. Apply at Dental Office.

Mrs. Haggerty, of Belleville, is the guest of her grandson Mr. R. P. Wellman.

Mr. C. F. Tucker of Tweed who has been very ill for a considerable time is now improving.

—On sale Saturday at the Ludbrook Shoe Store Woman's or growing girls high top Gun Metal Blucher, low heel reg. $5 for $3.75. Woman's Chocolate 2 button, 1 strap, Cuban heel at 2.50

Miss Georgie Shirley, of Stickering is spending a few days the guest of Mrs. J. E. Marcellus.

Quite a number of students from Tweed and Stirling High Schools have been in town this week writing off their Supplomentary Exams.

Mrs. D. Stewart and Mrs. Myrta Stewart, who are on their return from visiting friends in Scotland are spending a few days with Mrs. A. S. Cochran.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Friday, afternoon Sept. 22. at the home of Mrs. George Huffman. A full attendance is requested. 37-2

The Review tenders congratulations to Mr. Walter Rupert who on the recent Departmental Examinations won a Mathematical Scholarof $300. At the present time Walter is helping to harvest the magnificent crop in the Great West.

—Picton Fair, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday—September 19, 20, 21, 22. It's going to be a great Fair. It's going to be a fair that everybody will enjoy attending We advise all our people to take in this model Fair of the Dominion, for they will certain enjoy every min of their stay.

Don't forget Special Excursion Train leaves Trenton for Bancroft Fair on Wednesday, Sept. 27th. Train leaves Trenton at 7 a. m. Return train leaves Bancroft at 5.30 p.m.

The Rev. J. T. Robbins, L. Th., formerly Incumbent of Bannockburn and Queensboro, has been appointed Vicar of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto, where he has been assistant-curate since March 15th., 1921. He was priest-in-charge during August, and assumed his duties as Vicar on September 1st. ber 1st.

H. Wickham spent a few days in Toronto with his son last week.

Miss Sarah Rook has returned home after spending a few weeks in Toronto and visiting the Exhibition

Miss Minnie O'Hara Sr. is spending a few weeks with her sister, in Manitoba.

—See the window display of children's Pussy Foot and Hurlbut cushion sole boots at the Ludbrook Shoe store.

Mrs. George Huffman and Mrs. John Gordon, of Stirling, are spending a week with relatives in Bancroft

Mr. T. Tucker, of Madoc spent last Wednesday with his brother, C. F. Tucker of Tweed, who has been ill for a long time and is now rapidly recovering.

—Try the Ludbrook Shoe Store for Men's Boy's and Child's reliable fall footwear.

Mr. C. L. Jewell has been asked by the Navy League of Canada, Toronto to acknowledge donations amounting to $36.50 which were received by Rev. C. Adams from Madoc.

—The store of the well-known Cross & Co. is being all fussed up this week with new glass and fresh paint. It certainly will present a most attractve appearance when finished. We understand it is the largest one floor store in North Hastings. Many peple will find it convenient to shop there this Fall.

Amateur Printing 3, 4 and 5c each in the beautiful gloss finish at the Ludbrook Studio.

This year the Directors of Picton Agricultural Fair are putting forth every effort to make this year's fair overshadow all former years in the matter of exhibits, attractions and everything that tends toward making a better Fair. We are informed that, in the matter of building, they have had a staff of carpenters masons, painters and laborers on the grounds for the past two months erecting new buildings, repairing old and putting new roof on the Grand Stand and extending the roof to cover the Box seats.

The Executive of Madoc Agricultural Association has purchased the farm of John Robertson for the sum of $3000 to be used for Agricultural purposes. These grounds will be much more convenient than the old grounds as they almost join the corporation boundary. The Executive have a large force of men and teams on the ground building a half mile race track and for the erection of an exhibition hall 80x34' on a cement foundation and a judges stand, a suitable entrance and ticket office, stock pens, and also an exhibition poultry building.

These grounds possess one excellent feature which was lacking in the old grounds in that there is a creek running across the property and a never failing spring.

If there has been one draw back to the success of our fair it has been necessary to hire tents and erect them on the grounds at a great expense and no matter how good the tents were nor how carefully erected exhibits were often more or less soiled, all danger of damage has been overcome by having a suitable exhibition building.

The Executive have long deplored the fact that the Association has not owned its own grounds and, they are to be congratulated on havsecured such excellent grounds and so convenient to the village.

The building of the track is under the direction of Reeve Burns and the erection of the buildings under the supervision of Mr. A. Nicolson.

SERIOUS AGGIDENT IN THE GILLESPIE TALC MINE

This morning there was a serious accident in the Gillespie talc mine, by which Kimberly Wager, of Flinton, was very seriously injured and Percy Phillips narrowly escaped being caught in the falling mass of talc which had been dislodged by a charge of dynamite.

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept. 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

Specials for This Week

10 dozen Men's Khaki Work Shirts, good weight and good wearing material, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Extra special while they last

$1.00

15 pairs Men's Fine Mahogany Boots, Goodyear welted, medium high toe, rubber heels, sizes 6 to 9. Extra special

$4.90

Men's Serge Suits We have just put into stock 50 Men's and Young Men's Serge Suits, nice fine twills. Prices $19.75, $25, $30

GEORGE WEST

LINDSAY'S BARGAINS

This is a wonderful opportunity to secure an instrument to start your children:

Doherty Organ, Piano Case,	worth	$175,	for	$90
Karn Organ	"	"	110	"	80
Bell Organ	"	"	125	"	75
Bell Organ	"	"	100	"	60
Burdett Organ	"	"	75	"	25

All the above are sold as low as $5 per month. Write for our list of new and used Pianos.

C. W. LINDSAY Limited - Belleville, Ont.
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE—MR. A. KINCAID

UNKNOWN BRAZIL.

Wealthy Country Remains for Most Part Unexplored.

"Brazil contains a larger area of geographically unknown country than Africa or any other part of the world," said F. C. Glass, who has spent thirty years in Brazil. During this time he traveled 25,000 miles.

Nine-tenths of Brazil is practically unknown to white men. There are tribes of forest aborigines who have never heard the word Brazil, know no government but their own, and have never seen the sea.

Mr. Glass is a missionary of the Evangelical Union of South America and in pioneer work among the four hundred tribes of the Brazilian Amazon he has crossed Brazil at its north, centre, and south. He traveled 5,000 miles alone and unarmed among the Carajas people, who are of magnificent physique. Their staple diet is fish, shot with bow and arrow.

Part of this journey consisted of two months' canoeing down the Araguay, a river the inner reaches of which are of untold magnificence.

The Carajas go unclothed, painting their bodies with bright vegetable colors. They have a custom of disfiguring their faces terribly, but they live a very beautiful family life, and are free from idolatry or counterfeit Christianity.

To penetrate the interior of Brazil, said Mr. Glass, is to be impressed by the superb natural wealth of the country "Nowhere in the world can young men find finer opportunities."

An Old Turkish Wedding.

Although a Canadian girl does not, as a rule, propose marriage to a man, she does see the face of her bridegroom before the event takes place.

This is denied the interested parties in some of the old Turkish villages, where ancient customs are still maintained.

When a girl has reached the age of fifteen she is considered to be a grown woman, and has to wear the yashmak, or national covering, to her face.

The young maiden having attained this stage, the mother and female relatives of eligible young men call and propose their candidate as a suitable husband for the girl.

The parents talk over the matter, and, when they agree, the girl is informed that she will shortly be the wife of a man who has never seen her, or whom she has never seen.

The elected bridegroom then goes to the high priest, and declares, in writing, that he values his wife at so many head of cattle as are appropriate, in addition to a loaf of bread daily, the whole of which the wife takes in the event of divorce.

The wedding is preceded by three days of celebration at the bridegroom's house, where his male friends feast, drink, dance, and sing. On the fourth day the bride and her relations leave to go to his house.

Usually the bridal procession consists of three parts, the first being a gaudily decorated cart on which is piled the bride's dower of furniture, etc. Then follow the relations, and lastly a heavily curtained sedan chair containing the bride herself.

Only after the guests have gone does the bridegroom uncover his wife's face.

Imported Fancy China

We have just opened a large shipment Fine Imported Fancy China, which we believe to be the best we have ever shown.

As specials we are offering Tea Sets in the finest of China, white and gold decoration, at

$18.50 a Set

We invite your inspection of our stock.

GEO. F. MAYBEE

Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

FOR SALE

100 acre farm, Lot 27, 2nd con. of Thurlow Township, four miles east of Belleville, good work land, living stream, good buildings, stone basement under barn, silo, and litter carrier. Well fenced. School and Church close by. Wesley Sine, West Hill, Ont.

The Girl Bootlegger

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

© 1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

The girl's name was Agnes Cunningham. She was young, pretty and alert. In the khaki suit, with regulation army trousers which she wore, she looked more like a boy than a girl.

Now she was seated in her small touring car beating it rapidly over a stone road from Detroit to Indiana. The space just in front of the rear seat of the car was piled with six cases of whisky which had been brought from Canada the night before. Over this was a worn carpet.

In the Indiana city to which the girl was bound, her partner was waiting for her. He was the actual sales agent—the man who disposed of the wet goods at prices running up to $15 a quart to the leading business men of the city. Since Agnes had gone into partnership with him in this bootlegging deal they had cleaned up over $8,000 and the start of their partnership in crime was only three months past.

But as Agnes drove swiftly and audaciously, her pretty face looked troubled. She wasn't happy at all. Two things were worrying her deeply. One of these was the fact that it was against her better nature to be a bootlegger, and the other was that her old-time sweetheart, Tom Moore, whom she hadn't seen for years, had turned up in Detroit just before she had started on this trip to Indiana and had made violent love to her again.

Agnes had thought that all her former sentiment for Tom had left her. She had thought that her affections were entirely centered on John Greenleaf, her bootlegging partner. But now she wasn't so sure about it.

Though Agnes didn't fully realize it, the conflict which was now going on in her heart was really a conflict between right and wrong. Before going into partnership with Greenleaf she had been as poor as a church mouse but had led an irreproachable life. Now she had more money than she had ever had before and her conscience was hurting her.

Tom's arrival had brought affairs to a crisis, for Tom was undeniably good, undeniably square and honest.

What was to be the outcome? Would she continue to make money bootlegging? Or would she give heed to Tom's avowals of love and turn around and be the sort of woman he would like her to be?

It was while Agnes, unhappy and discontented, was hurrying along the Indiana highway, that she became suspicious of a car some distance behind her. It was her habit while running a cargo of liquor through to keep a wary eye for suspicious cars and now she realized that the car behind her had been following her for some time. Was it the car of a prohibition officer?

This thought troubled Agnes more than ever, now that her conscience was awake and active, and, consequently, she put on more speed than ever, hoping quickly to leave the car behind.

But the car kept coming right along. More than that, it kept gaining on her. Soon it was abreast of her.

Then Agnes gasped. The driver of the car was Tom Moore!

Quite astonished at Tom's unexpected appearance beside her, Agnes brought her own machine to a quick stop. Tom did likewise. Agnes got out of her car and rushed up to Tom.

"Why, Tom!" she cried. "what are you doing here? I thought you were back in Detroit."

It seemed to Agnes that Tom looked evasive.

"I've got a job," said Tom briefly.

"What doing?" queried Agnes.

Tom hesitated. He looked at her for a brief moment, then looked away.

"Well, you know," said Tom, "you always said I didn't get ahead or make any money because I was too righteous and honest."

His handsome young eyes were deep and inscrutable as he looked at Agnes upon saying this.

"Yes," said Agnes.

"Well," went on Tom. "I've about come to the conclusion that you're right about it. A fellow's got to be a little crooked to get ahead nowadays. I guess I'm no better than any one else. I guess it's up to me to quit being so sanctimonious."

Agnes heard him almost unbelievingly. But there could be no doubt about what he was saying. And as the real meaning of what Tom was saying sank into Agnes's consciousness she felt her heart sinking. Somehow it seemed as though her last hold on everything that was good and sweet and wholesome was slipping away from her.

"Why, Tom," she cried, "what do you mean?"

"I mean this!" exclaimed Tom.

With a quick movement of his right hand he threw back the side curtains which had screened his rear seat. Then he pointed dramatically to a carpet covered load just in front of the rear seat.

Agnes could hardly believe her eyes. Could it be possible that Tom—the man she had always thought to be the best man in the world—was actually—

But perhaps she was mistaken after all.

With a quick rush to the car Agnes jerked away the carpet covering.

There beneath the covering reposed six booze cases!

Agnes staggered back as though she had been struck. Tom a bootlegger! Tom, the man who had held fast to ideals and to honesty and to everything worth while in the face of all temptations. To think of Tom going in for this sort of thing. It was bad enough for Agnes to be in it, but for Tom, too— She felt hurt, dreadfully hurt.

"Tom, how could you?" she cried. "How could you?"

It seemed to Agnes that Tom looked abashed. But he gazed at her steadily nevertheless.

"It can't be so terribly bad," he said "or—you wouldn't be doing it."

Agnes put her hand up to her face at this as though to ward off a blow. She really felt almost as though Tom had struck her. Certainly he had hurt her, and yet she really deserved it. Undoubtedly she was the cause of Tom getting into this.

"They tell me you're in love with a bootlegger," said Tom. "If that's the sort of man who can win your love, then me for it. I can bootleg as well as any one else. And you know I'd do anything for you, Agnes—almost anything."

Agnes retreated swiftly to her car. She simply couldn't speak. How Tom's words brought the whole situation home to her! Was she really in love with a bootlegger? Or had she been swept off her feet by the easy money, the excitement, the lure of John Greenleaf's skilled wooing?

Without another word Agnes crawled into her car and started furiously down the road.

Quite suddenly she had come to a decision. She knew now just where she stood, just what she was going to do, just what sort of future life she was going to lead.

As she sped down the road she turned and looked back. Tom was following close behind her. A grim, set look came into her face as she made this discovery.

A mile she sped down the road, then another mile and a half-mile further before she stopped with a rattling of the car's brake-bands directly in the middle of a concrete bridge over a little stream. As she stopped she saw Tom draw up beside her.

Without looking at Tom, Agnes jerked the six cases of liquor from the tonneau of her car. Then, quickly, efficiently, she threw each bottle over the bridge to the rocks in the river below, where each bottle smashed to bits as it fell. When she had finished with this she dumped the cases themselves over the bridge into the water.

Then she turned magically to Tom.

"I'm through with it—all through," she cried. "I'm going to turn over every cent I've made by bootlegging to the government!"

For a moment she stopped as an infinite sorrow came into her face.

"Oh, Tom," she cried. "I'm sorry—so terribly sorry you've skidded. I never loved Greenleaf—I can see that now. It was simply infatuation. And I could never, never love a man who wasn't perfectly square and honest and upright!"

To Agnes's great surprise a smile came to Tom's face at this.

"I knew it!" exulted Tom. "I knew you were O. K. at heart even if you did make a mistake. I knew you couldn't love a man who was a lawbreaker. So, look!"

From the car Tom jerked one of the booze cases. Quickly he broke one of the bottles on the bridge.

"Smell it! Taste it!" he cried. "Colored water! That's all it is. There's no booze in my car. I'm not a bootlegger. I filled up the car with this fake stuff to wake you up. And I did—thank heaven!"

For just a moment Agnes gazed at Tom in amazement. Then a great joy rushed into her heart. She flew into his arms.

Tom was still square and honest and upright—the one man she really loved—the only kind of man she could love!

HONORED FIDELITY OF PAGE

Napoleon, Himself Irreligious, Appreciated Youngster True to Faith He Had Been Taught.

When at the summit of his power, after Europe had bowed to his despotic rule, the great Napoleon was present one evening at the Comedie Francaise in Paris. During the course of the performance his eyes wandered from the stage over the vast throng of spectators gathered about him, until they rested finally upon his young page, to whom he was very partial (for he bore a name and title of the old noblesse—Rohan Chabot, Prince de Leon), and who, he noticed, kept his hand concealed under a fur rug that lay folded on his knees. This strange position and utter lack of interest in the players, made the emperor very curious, and, suddenly thrusting his hand into the fur, he discovered between the fingers of the page—a rosary.

At that period the rosary was far from being in favor at the French court; and the young duke blushed, expecting a severe reprimand.

"Ah, Auguste, I have caught you!" exclaimed the emperor. "Well, I am pleased. You are above the silly scenes of the stage. One day you will be a man." And, returning the beads to their owner, he added: "Continue, I will not interrupt you again."

The page died cardinal archbishop of Besancon, where he left a cherished memory of piety and good works.

The Real Count.

Sunday School Teacher—Jimmy, do you count ten before you hit another boy?

Jimmy—Naw! De referee counts ten after I hits him!—Life.

Explorer's Dreams.

The intrepid Captain Amundsen has changed his plans for his flight across the North Pole, and intends to land in Spitzbergen instead of Cape Columbia. We all hope and believe that he will accomplish his feat in safety, and he himself is optimistic, but one cannot help recalling a certain old dame whose optimism gradually faded away.

She was on a liner, and she bothered the captain by her continual questions.

"Where are we going to land, captain?" she asked.

He told her. And next day, having forgotten the place, she asked again.

"Where are we going to land, captain?" she said.

Once more he obliged. And yet a third time the name slipped her memory, so that on the following morning she repeated the well worn query.

"Where are we going to land, captain?"

Still patient, he repeated his information. That night there was a storm. The boat rolled and rocked, and great waves struck her. Suddenly a muffled figure tottered towards the captain.

"Captain," gasped a voice out of the darkness, "are you sure?"

Amundsen, however, is sure, so we will not worry. What worries me far more, when thinking of him, is his diet. If you want to know what hunger is, try the frozen North, and see how you like the doubtful diet which it provides! A slice of penguin and a whale chop do not form the most appetizing meal in the world, not even if a hard dog-biscuit is added.

Sir Ernest Shackleton used to relate a delightful yarn bearing on this subject. He was approached one day by a gushing lady, who immediately tackled him about his voyages.

"I always think," she said, "that one must have wonderful dreams while leading that kind of life!"

"Beautiful dreams, indeed, admitted Sir Ernest.

"Oh, do tell me," she cried, "what you used to dream about in the Antarctic?"

"Treacle pudding!" replied Shackleton.

Wrote About Canada.

By writing a thesis on Canadian history, F. H. Seward, of Toronto, who received his B.A., with honors, in modern history, from the University of Toronto, has gained the degree of bachelor of letters from Oxford University. He has just been appointed lecturer in history at the University of British Columbia.

RHEUMATISM

Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.

THE standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

Arctic Seal-Stalking.

Seal-stalking in the Arctic is a much more ticklish business than in the Antarctic, where there were no predatory animals till the explorers came." In the Arctic the seal has to reckon with the Polar bear, says Stefansson in "The Friendly Arctic." "Your cue is, then," he says, "to begin playing seal when you are about 300 yards away. You must not crawl head on, for a man in that position is not so convincingly like a seal as he would be in side view. You must therefore crawl side-on, or crawfish fashion. The easiest seal-like thing to do is to lift your head ten to fifteen inches, spend ten or fifteen seconds looking round, then drop your head on the ice again. By doing this half a dozen times at thirty or fifty-second intervals, you will very likely convince your seal that you are another seal." Lulled by such skilful stalking, the seal drops into a peaceful nap. You fire, and if it is hit you rush in to seize the seal and prevent him slithering in his blood down the icy slope into the water and out of reach. Again and again Stefansson shows the infinite patience of the born hunter who never wastes a cartridge: "I secured an entire band of twenty-three (caribou) in twenty-seven shots" indicates his deadliness.

Precautionary Investigation.

With a sentimental leaning towards the days of his own youth, a certain business man sent his son to the college where he had himself been educated. On arriving at the place of much knowledge the young man began to make a few inquiries. "I should like to see my father's record," said he to the head of the college. "He was here in 1890. "I shall be very pleased to show you the record," was the reply. "But have you any special reason for consulting it?" "Well," replied the youth frankly, "when I left home dad told me not to disgrace his record, and I only want to see how far I can go."

Working Out the Average.

Dennis had toiled hard and well for some years, and his master thought that it was time the faithful servant was given a rise in wages. "Dennis," said the master, "your wages are now fivepence an hour, are they not?" "Yes, sorr." "Well, I intend to raise them to sixpence an hour in the future." "Stop a minute, sorr!" exclaimed Dennis. "If I lose two hours will I lose a shilling?" "Why, certainly," said the master. "Well, thin," said Dennis, "I don't want your rise. I only lose tinpence now."

The Eskimos.

The Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska points out that in a single generation the reindeer industry has raised the Eskimos one entire stage in the scale of civilization. From primitive, nomadic hunters they have become a civilized, pastoral people, living in villages and having in their herds a means of support and the opportunity to accumulate wealth.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

EXPLAINED

Mrs. Newbride.—Our cook says those eggs you sent yesterday were quite old.

Grocer—Very sorry, ma'am. They were the best we could get. You see, all the young chickens were killed off for the holiday trade so the old hens are the only ones left to do the layin'.

Mrs. Newbride—Oh, to be sure! I hadn't thought of that."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Campaign Philosophy.

"In addressing your constituents do you impress them that you are a public servant?"

"Always," said Senator Snortsworthy. "I'm a great believer in the power of suggestion. By continually dwelling on the fact that I am a servant of the people I hope to convince them that I am as necessary to their happiness as a dependable cook or a competent chauffeur."

Kind but Firm.

"What would you do if you caught anybody cheating in this poker game?" asked the stranger in Crimson Gulch.

"We aim to be fair and humane," answered Cactus Joe. "We'd simply chip in to pay his board and hire an attendant. Any one attempting anything so reckless wouldn't need no further evidence to prove his right to be let off on an insanity plea."

Brighter Side of Jury Service.

"Give me another stack of chips," said Mr. Gadder.

"It's getting late. Mrs. Gadder will be calling you over the telephone soon."

"She's doing it now in her mind's eye, but the morning star of my existence is locked up with a jury."

His Method.

"What do you do to keep cows from kickin' while you are milking them?"

"Well, stranger, you could read them the latest news, or sing 'Annie Laurie,' or rig up a moving picture show, but I keep 'em so busy thinkin' of the good food they're eatin' that they don't remember to kick."

Circumstances Regretted.

Mr. Meekton—I'll never forget the day I proposed to my wife. I must have appeared very absurd.

Mr. Quail—Did she laugh at you?

No. I sometimes wish she had. Maybe I'd have forgotten my embarrassment and changed the subject.

TWO BEAR STORIES.

How a Mother Rescued Her Captured Cub.

Two amusing bear stories, both vouched for by reputable eye-witnesses, are going the rounds of British Columbia. Forest fires in northern British Columbia this season have had a peculiar effect upon some of the wild animals of the woods, judging from some of the stories.

A fight between a fire-crazed bear and a mule in which the bear was worsted occurred at L. Mason's ranch at Bednesti, B.C. The forest fire routed the bear from its lair, and in its dash from the flames into the open country its collided violently with a jack-mule. The bear was promptly stretched out on the ground by a double tattoo from the capable hind hoofs, and the mule calmly resumed its interrupted grazing.

Thoroughly angered, the bear picked itself up and cautiously approached the mule from a different angle. The huge paw was brought down with a resounding twack on the mule's ribs. This was unfortunate. The hoofs were again brought into play, after a quick, accurate manoeuvre for position, and the fight was called off so far as the bear was concerned. Mr. Mason, who had witnessed the unusual encounter, dashed to the house for a rifle to finish the bear, should any life be left. Before he could get back to the scene, however, bruin managed to get groggily to his feet and return to the less exciting environment of the forest fire.

A fire patrol ranger is sponsor for another bear story. While making a survey in the mountain district he came upon a young cub suffering from severe burns on feet and body. The youngster was whimpering from the pain and the forester took pity on it, lifted it into his car, and there made it fast with some rope.

The patrolman started on his journey only to discover that the mother bear had appeared and was in hot pursuit. As the track ran uphill at this point, the bear, making long strides, gained steadily, and the need for strategy was clearly indicated. The forestry book of instructions does not cover a situation such as this, but the ranger was resourceful and decided that the best plan would be to throw the cub overboard.

His attempts to untie the knots on the lashings which secured the youngster to the machine however, proved futile. Pursuer and pursued came to a yet steeper grade, with the advantage all with the former. Finally, with one mighty effort, the old bear threw herself on the back of the car, holding on by her claws and paws.

This is where the forester decided to retire in favor of the enemy. He dove off the car, and regained his feet in time to see it continuing its journey eastward, with a mother and child happily reunited as its passengers. Later the automobile was found, run down and everything intact, except the sido of the seat where the cub had been tied, the old bear having torn it out to release her offspring.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

W. P. J. ALEXANDER
an, Surgeon and Accoucheur
uate of University of Toronto
College.
interne Wellesley Hospital
, opposite Methodist Church
112. June 20

DR. EAGLESON
an, Surgeon and Accoucheur
uate of Trinity Medical Col-
ost Graduate of Moorefield's
Hospital, London, Eng., and
London Nose and Throat
al attention given to dis-
of the Eye, Ear, Nose and
and fitting of eye glasses.
ner for Hastings County.
32 Jan. 22

S. LUMB, M. D. C. M.
ate of Queen's University and
Graduate Medical School and
al at New York.
cial attention given to diseas-
women and children.
roner for Hastings County
50r5 Oct.23 Eldorado

FRASER, D.D.S., L.D.S.
ate of Toronto University.
iate of the Royal College of
Surgeons of Ontario.
, Crowns and Bridges a spe-
21 cialty

S. R. McCREARY, B. Sc.
Physician and Surgeon
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19

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Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
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days of each month and on Court
rs.
one No. 25, Belleville. Oct. 21

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Notary Public
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commission, no valuation fee
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Coroner for Hastings County
Office Durham Street. Phone 124
March. 20

THE VEGETABLE QUEEN

ASPARAGUS IS BOTH HEATHY AND VERY DELICIOUS.

The Plant Possesses Marked Medicinal Qualities, But Many People Regard It as a Delicacy Only Found on the Tables of Wealthy—Facts About the Vitality of Other Vegetables.

Asparagus has from very remote times been in high repute as a culinary vegetable, owing to its delicate flavor and medicinal qualities.

It is, nevertheless, a much-neglected vegetable in this country. The ordinary housekeeper seems to regard it as the exclusive delicacy of the wealthy. Many people also think it is necessary to boil asparagus in milk. This is not so. The stems should be scraped, then boiled, or steamed, in water for about fifteen minutes, and served with butter or mint sauce.

Asparagus, like all other vegetables, originally grew wild—indeed, it may still be found in a wild state in some parts of England—but its practical and commercial cultivation has been pursued successfully for over 2,000 years.

Cato gave instructions to his fellow-countrymen on the proper cultivation of asparagus, which has been called "the vegetable queen." Old English writers have been rapturous about the virtues of asparagus—"sparrow grass" was the name given to it by Dr. Johnson. But whether "asparagus" or "sparrow-grass," there is no doubt that it has always been a favorite dish in high circles. Queen Elizabeth was passionately fond of it. She preferred to have it served cold with oil as a separate dish for breakfast rather than as an adjunct to dinner.

In common with the marsh-mallow and some other plants, asparagus contains a chemical principal called asparagin, to which it owes its medicinal properties. The roots of the vegetable were formerly used as an aperient medicine, and the fruits were likewise employed as a diuretic. On the waste steppes of Russia it grows in such abundance that it is eaten by cattle like grass.

Particular care should be taken when choosing asparagus. If the heads droop and the cut ends of the stalks appear brown, the asparagus is stale, and has been cut for some time. The stalks should feel firm, and not have a shrivelled appearance. Fresh asparagus may be kept standing upright in a jug of cold water for a day or two. The jug should be washed out and filled with fresh water daily. It is such a delicate vegetable that to obtain its full flavor it should be served as a separate course.

Carrots have established themselves firmly in the dietary of those who seek beauty and health. Regularly used, this vegetable tones the system, imparts vigor to the nerves, and brings the bloom of the rose to the cheeks.

"Parsley is a broom that sweeps the stomach" is a much-quoted proverb used by that nation of natural cooks—the French. Parsley is a great corrective of the stomach and a destroyer of bad breath. Onion-eaters should chew a little parsley after eating their favorite in its raw state, and they will find the smell of the onion to be much lessened.

To sum up: Green food, particularly for children, is required the year round, and mothers should not forget it. Lettuce, parsley, onions, tomatoes, celery, cabbage, radishes and cucumbers all furnish in large quantities the necessary salts for the human body. The lack of these and whole wheat bread is more often the cause of poor teeth than too many sweets.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that the offensive smell caused by cooking green vegetables can be removed by placing a piece of bread, loosely tied in muslin, in the pan.

Brightest Boys and Farms.

W. A. Martin, writing in the Ohio Farmer, gives a few facts as a set-off to the too common belief that the brightest boys have left the farm.

"Up in Ontario," Mr. Martin says, "is a lad who stayed on the farm when the other boys left. He liked cows, he did his job well and to-day Tom Barron is known wherever men live who are interested in breeding good cows. Bella Pontiac, the world's champion butter producer, was his contribution to society. In northern New York, in a country that would look mighty unpromising to a western farmer, one of the boys came back to the farm; held back by poor health, given only a few years to do his work, E. H. Doller gave to the world the Pontiac Korndykes, and incidentally left a fortune to his family. Out in California, when so many of the youths were seeking fame at Hollywood, the Morris Brothers were among those that stayed on the job. They have spread the fame of Tilly Alcartha around the world. Up in Oregon, away back in one of the valleys, the Pickard boys fought out their fight, and to-day where is the cowman who has not heard of Vive la France? Less than twenty years ago Pete Ross of Carpenter & Ross was drawing a herdsman's pay. How many of the boys who felt there was no opportunity on the farm have gone as far in the city the last two decades?

The Black-Haired Girl in Red

By LAURA MONTGOMERY

© 1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

In past years when Irene had finished a picture she had used to rush downstairs and face her family eager-eyed, but as she grew older she had learned to dread the laughter that sometimes greeted her. Irene loved color. Flaming tints, bizarre arrangements of color combinations that no one else had dared, fascinated her. She had been submitting cover-designs to the magazines for years, but, as her brothers gibingly informed her, she had yet to make a single sale. Her paints were exceedingly costly, for the colors she used were invariably the most expensive.

"If you'd spend your allowance on your clothes instead of paints you'd look a lot better," observed Fred, staring at the paint-stained frock and untidy hair.

Irene looked from the startling picture in her hand to her brother's face. "Don't you like it a bit?" she inquired, a somewhat beaten expression creeping into her eyes.

Fred's taunting air dropped from him. This was the first time Irene had ever looked as though she thought defeat a probability. "I'll tell you, Irene," he began crisply, "you are too one-sided. No one can slave at one thing the way you do and do the best work. If you devoted even five hours a day to your painting and the rest to recreation, getting fresh viewpoints and becoming rested, you would do a lot better. I think you have talent, but I don't believe you'll ever in this world make good the way you're rushing at it. You have to be a bit all-around to get the best out of life, you know."

"Then you don't think this good?" nervously she pushed back a wisp of curly black hair, and her hand left a smear of violet blue paint near her left eye which failed to improve her appearance.

Annoyed by her unkempt look and trembling mouth, Fred scowled: "No, it looks as though a crazy person had created it. I suppose you are not going to honor us by attending the dance at the Country club?"

Irene stared down at her picture and then rushed from the room. "Nobody cares," she wept when she had reached her room, that was redolent of ancient paints.

Daisy tapped at the door and then pushed it open. She carried a cup of tea, and the very sight of the frail blue china and the tiny sandwiches refreshed Irene. "Say, Irene," remarked the younger sister sensibly, "drink this and slip into an evening frock and come with us. I believe Fred is right, although he is such a crab; if you go about a bit and eat properly you'd go back to work feeling more fit."

Irene pushed back her hair a second time, and Daisy began to laugh as the scarlet decorated the tired face. "I am too tired to dress—" she began, but her sister interrupted her.

"Drink this tea and take your time in dressing. We're not going until half-past eight o'clock and you'll have plenty of time."

Fred stared as he saw Irene coming down the wide black oak stairway. She certainly looked like a different girl. Her tears had left no traces save a flush on either cheek that was becoming. Her black hair was caught up in a curly knot on the top of her head and she had secured it with an old carved black comb with a high top. Her frock was an old one—Irene wasted little time on shopping—but it was vastly becoming, a vivid red chiffon that brought out the soft black of her velvety eyes. "Gee, sis, you look like somebody now," declared Fred. "You know how to dress yourself if you can't dress your impossible slant-eyed maidens. You," he screwed his eyes up as though inspecting a picture, "lack something, though. Haven't you a black fan?"

Irene, refreshed by the delicious tea, giggled. "Nothing so banal; any one would think of a black fan because my eyes are dark. See!" and she brought her left hand, which had been behind her, out with a flourish.

The huge feather fan of brilliant blue gave a touch of the bizarre to her costume that was exquisite. Fred hated to be effusive, but he really admired his sister at that moment. She looked so tender and feminine, with her cloudy, curly hair about her face. "If you painted a picture of that staircase with a pretty girl coming down in that dress it might not be so bad," he said slowly.

All evening Fred's words lingered in the girl's mind. He seldom praised his sisters, and his words gave her an idea. If she stopped trying so earnestly for something different, if she painted what she knew, she might achieve something. She had been trying to do ideals that no one understood, and no one had paused to try to unravel her meaning in the impossible jumbles she had slaved upon.

"Who is that girl in red?" she overheard a stranger ask.

"She is an artist, and I never knew until tonight that she was a real girl," rejoined Richard Grieg, a man whom Irene had known for years and secretly admired. He was a man who did things in the business world—a success.

Richard danced four times with the black-haired girl in red, and Daisy teased her gayly as they drove home in the moonlight. "Guess I made a mistake coaxing you to go to the dance," she said. "Fancy dancing four times with that wonderful Richard Grieg."

The change from the paint-laden air to the summer, flower-scented breeze and the recreation of the successful evening did Irene worlds of good. Moreover, her ideas had freshened and she went to work with a steady hand. As she sketched in the outlines for a new cover her lips curved happily. After all, it was a pleasant thing to be a girl and wear pretty clothes.

She worked steadily until noon and then went for a walk before luncheon. At three o'clock she had finished her sketch, which she had done in water-colors to get the first effect.

A week later she was waiting in the hall for Daisy, who was trying the effect of a new hat that Irene had, with her new interest in clothes, designed for her sister, when the postman rang.

Irene sat reading the short note from the art editor, her eyes round with surprise. "He says, Daisy, that this sketch is the first thing that I've sent in that had any promise, and that if I keep on doing everyday sketches I may send him something he can accept."

Daisy giggled: "Art is very nice; you sure designed a peachy hat for me, sis, but if I had a chance at a man like Richard Grieg, who," she had caught a glimpse of a gray overcoat outside the hall door, "is coming up this very minute, I'd never waste a second on art."

"The girl in red showed me a girl I had never known before," teased Richard later when he had read the wonderful letter from the art editor, "and the sketch of the vivid red gown with the daring blue feather fan evidently made a hit. I don't know, however, that I can spare any of my wife's time for art, though," he added with the masterful air that Irene adored.

NESTING HABITS OF PENGUIN

Both Male and Female Care for Eggs, Hatched in Nest That Is Slipshod Affair.

During nesting time the penguins, on the frozen ice fields of the South pole, live in big colonies, not far from the water. The nest is an untidy affair, consisting of pebbles laid to form a hollow, and is carefully built by both Mr. and Mrs. Penguin. There are two eggs, and both birds care for them.

When Miss Penguin wishes to take a husband, she signifies the fact by sitting on one of last year's nests, and waiting for her admirers to pay her court. This is done by approaching her with an offering of a pebble, the sign of the new home. The pebbles she accepts for her new home all belong to one bird, and this bird is her mate. Often there are bitter discussions as to the right of suitors, and much whirling of flappers and sometimes nasty beak bites.

It is remarkable the part that a pebble plays in the lives of these birds—and no incident could be more interesting than that of the bird which, finding a South pole explorer on its beach, and believing he must be some new dweller of the frozen shore, carried a pebble and dropped it at the man's feet evidently as a sign of friendliness.

Equally human is the action of a flock of penguins in endeavoring to stop a fight between two rival birds. The peacemakers do not enter into the quarrel in any way, but push themselves between the fighters and part them.

Japanese Are Good "Shots."

"The Japanese guns may certainly never shoot, but there is one kind of shooting that won't cease so long as a yen remains in Japanese pockets over here," writes a correspondent at Washington. "I refer to 'crapshooting.'

"The Japanese learned the game while they were playing another down at the Pan-American building, and they have the average craps maniac beaten before he starts.

"One may watch a handful of the little men from Nippon throwing dollars on the table for all the world like a multimillionaire playing rouge et noire at Monte Carlo.

"They are beautifully consistent and lose their dollars with a smile just as they win them. They clear a British diplomat out of all his money, and then offer to lend him taxi fare back to his hotel."—Detroit News.

Old-Time Automobiles.

One hundred years ago, or, more exactly, on December 8, 1821, the Journal des Debats published the following item:

"There is now much talk in Milan of an invention from which the author, a certain Cataneo, has just got a license from the emperor of Austria. Several times already they have tried in England and France to make a carriage move without horses, but every time it was observed that the mechanism gave rise to insuperable difficulties. Mr. Cataneo not only dispenses with the team, but by means of his mechanism one single horse keeps up and accelerates the movement to a point at which he does easily the work of four horses."—New York Tribune.

Beheading a Palm.

The big Brazilian coconut plam in the New York Botanical garden acquired the glass-breaking habit. Although the central dome of range 1 in the conservatories is 90 feet high, the ambitious palm has several times poked its head through the top. Taking into consideration the high cost of glass and labor, this expensive habit had to be checked, and the verdict was decapitation for the tree. It had previously outgrown its quarters in the Central park greenhouses.—Scientific American.

Women should Insist

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All Voiles, reg. from 59c to $1.25, Sale, yd	19c
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Fine Shirtings, reg. to 59c yd, Sale yd	29c
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Silks, Crepes de Chine and Georgettes, reg. $1.95 yd, Sale yd	1.79
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1 only Down Comforter, reg. $10 95, Sale	7.50

Slaughter Sale

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Overalls, Reg. $1.75, sale pair	1.49
Khaki Pants, reg. $1.95, Sale pr	1.65
Other specials in odd pants.	
Cotton Sox heavy or light, 5 prs	1.00
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(Other Specials)

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Navy Reefers just in, sale	5.75
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All boxed Note Paper and Envelopes greatly reduced	
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Silk Hose, reg. $1.50 pr, Sale pr	95c
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Ladies' Mer. Cotton Hose, 5 prs for	98c
Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, 5 prs. for	98c
Children's Fancy Sox clearing at, pair	29c
Silk Gloves, double tips, reg. 1.50, Sale pair	95c

(Other Specials on display)

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Plain White Cups at dozen	1.10
Plain White Cup and Saucer, 6 for	88c
Clover Leaf Cup and Saucer, 6 for	1.65
Bowls, Plates, Fruits, Casseroles, etc., reduced.	
Extra specials in Granite and Alumiuum Ware.	

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North Hastings Review

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Men's and Boys' Fall Caps All the new shapes and colorings—from 95c up. Good-looking caps every one—that is why we bought them.

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THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

BY-LAW NO. 372

To raise by way of loan $12,000. upon the credit of the Municipality of the village of Madoc.

WHEREAS there is established in the village of Madoc a High School under the Jurisdiction of the Council of the village of Madoc, and

WHEREAS the Department of Education for the Province of Ontario has issued instructions to the High School Board of the Village of Madoc that the ventilation and heating systems of the school be changed, that the closets at present in use in the building be taken out and a proper system installed to replace same together with certain other minor changes and repairs in order that the building may conform to certain regulations and provisions pertaining to High Schools for the Province of Ontario, and

WHEREAS the High School Board of Madoc village did on the 10th day of June 1922 make application in writing to the Municipal Council of the village of Madoc asking for the issue of debentures to the amount of $12,000. principal, covering a period of twenty years in order to pay for the necessary alterations and repairs, and

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary and expedient to issue debentures of the Corporation of the village of Madoc for the purpose aforesaid, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to issue the said debentures at one time and to make the principal of said debt repayable by yearly sums during the period of 20 years being the currency of said debentures, said yearly sums being of such respective amounts that the aggregate amount payable in each year for principal and interest in respect of said debt shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount so payable in each of the other Nineteen years of said period, and

WHEREAS the amount that will be required by the Municipal Act to be raised annually during the said period of twenty years by special rate for paying the said sum and interest will be the sum of $1046.21 and

WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable property of the village of Madoc, accordingly to the last revised assessment roll is $350,925, and

WHEREAS the amount of existing debenture debt of the said Municipality is $8282. and no principal and interest is in arrears,

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the corporation of the village of Madoc hereby enacts as follows,-

1 That it shall be lawful for the said village of Madoc, for the purpose aforesaid to borrow the said sum of $12,000, and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the amount of $12,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, said sums to be paid in twenty equal annual instalments of $1046.21, said payments of $1046.21 being the instalment necessary to pay the principal and interest as aforesaid accruing due on said debt.

2. It shall be lawful for the Reeve of said Municipaity and he is hereby authorized and instructed to issue twenty debentures for the sum of $1046.21 each payable respectively in 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 years, each of said debentures to be signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Treasurer and the Clerk shall attach thereto the Corporation seal of the village of Madoc.

3 The said debenture or debentures shall be payable in 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 years from the date hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the village of Madoc.

4. For the purpose of paying the amount of principal and interest to be secured by the said debentures, the sum of $1046.21 shall be raised annually by special rate to be levied and collected upon and from all the assessed property in the said Municipality, in each year until the said debt, interest and principal, be fully and completely paid.

5 This by-law shall come into operation and be of full force and effect on and after the 15th day of December 1922.

Passed in open council, signed sealed and numbered 372.

Council Chambers, Madoc July 14 1922.

Alex S. Cochran, Clerk — Joseph Burns, Reeve

BROWN—McMECHAN

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMechan, Madoc, on Wednesday. August 30 when their only daughter Clara Edythe, became the bride of G. Melville Douglas Brown, Windsor the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown Preston. The bride, charmingly gowned in white charmeuse satin and carrying a beautiful bouquet of Ophelia roses and lily-of-the-valley, entered on the arm of her father to the strains of Mendelssohns Wedding march played by Miss Freda Kincaid, Unionville, a cousin of the bride,. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Bessie Locke, of Campbellford, dressed in tamarin Crepe Romaine and carrying a bouquet of Columbia roses. The groom was supported by his younger brother, Mr. Alan Brown, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by an elder brother, Rev. W. J. Brown, of Morrisburg. The bride wore a white gold wrist watch with sapphire winding stem, the gift of the groom. Gold bar pins set wit pearls were presented to the bridesmaid and pianist, and a set of gold cuff links were presented to the groomsman.

After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served in the beautifully decorated dining-room to fifty guests after which the happy couple left immediately amid showers of confetti for Niagara Falls and other points.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

The price of wheat and the price of flour has been falling for months flour in carload lots is $6.15 which is within 25 cents of the lowest price for the last twelve years yet the present price of bread is the same as it was months and months ago. In fact bread is higher in Madoc than in many other places, and almost every day we hear the question asked Why?

Will some of the bread vendors answer the question?

A FAMILY NECESSITY

No other journal caters so intimately and minutely to the needs the agriculturist as does the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal From his medical to his religious needs, from the health of his stock to the capabilities of his machinery, from his ladies' embroidery to their pickles, from the minerals on the land to the fish in his brooks, from the books of his leisure hours to the amusement of his children, from his individual cares to his public duties, he finds companionship, help and guidance in the same old journal which delighted his fathers and is the joy of his children today. He could not afford to be without the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal. The subscription price is $2.00 per year.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor,
Madoc Review
Dear Sir:-

Re the appointment of Rev. J. T. Robbins Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto, appearing in your last issue:-

The appointment has been made as you state, but Mr. Robbins has not been installed. A strong protest objecting to his installation has been presented to the Bishop, it is said, with over two hundred signatures thereto.

Yours truly,
Notsgnik.

Isn't it about time for the sun to go down upon the day of hate? Does Christianity mean anything to us, or may we scorn its teachings and still profess it? Why not be honest with ourselves and if we insist on hating call ourselves pagans?

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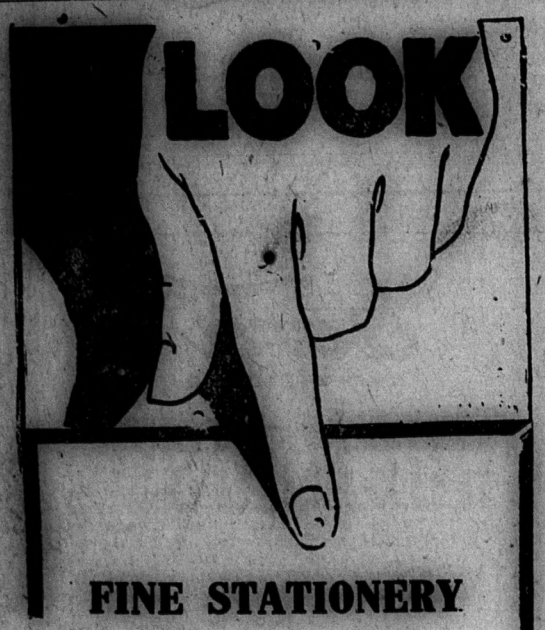

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Madoc

WINTER CARE OF COLTS

The First Winter a Critical Time for Weanlings.

Two or More Colts Do Better Together—Nourishing Feeding Also an Important Factor — No Gain In Too Early Pasturing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The first winter is a critical time in the life of a colt. The care and attention he receives during this period determines, to a great extent, his future usefulness. If he be poorly fed, neglected, and allowed to become thin and weak, it is probable he will never be as good or valuable an animal as he would have been under more favorable circumstances.

Comfortable Quarters Important.

He, in the first place, should be provided with warm, comfortable and well-ventilated quarters, and, while he should be taught to lead, and stand tied, it is much better if he have a roomy stall to stand in. Two or more colts will probably do better together than one alone. At the same time, it is often necessary to winter one without company. He will do better by himself than with a colt a year or more older. The next question is: "What, and how much should he be fed."

The Matter of Feeding.

In our opinion there is little danger of overfeeding at this age. While there are exceptions, it is usually safe to give a weanling all he will eat, provided he gets regular exercise; but it must be understood that he should not be given more than he will eat. It is a mistake to keep food before him all the time. He should, with apparent relish, eat all that is given him, in at most an hour and a half, and then he will be ready for the next meal when the time arrives. It is not easy to say just how much food a colt of a given age and size should consume, but the attendant, if a careful and observant man, will soon be able to determine the quantity to be given at each meal, and be able to give sufficient, without waste. Hay and oats should be the food upon which to depend for growth, both muscle and bone. If other grain than oats be given we will take back what we have said about "there being little danger of overfeeding."

Give Best Quality of Food.

All food should be of first-class quality. Well saved timothy makes a good substitute. Hay should be fed in the necessary quantities three times daily, and we prefer whole to cut hay for such young animals. The manner in which oats should be fed will admit of argument. In our opinion, and experience, rolled oats gives better results than whole. We find that colts relish rolled oats that have been scalded and allowed to become cool, and that they thrive well on such. The practice of mixing a ration of rolled oats and a little wheat chaff or cut hay in a pail, pouring some boiling water on it, covering it and allowing it to stand for a few hours before feeding, gives excellent results. The morning's meal can be prepared in the evening, and the evening's meal in the same vessel in the morning, the noonday meal being either dry, rolled or whole oats. In adddition to hay and oats, the colt should be given a carrot or two with the noon meal, and a feed of bran, either damp or dry, at least twice weekly. This may be extra, or in lieu of oats, as is indicated by the apparent requirements of the colt. As regards water, it is well to allow free access to water at all times. Where this is not practicable the colt should be given water at least three times daily.

Let Him Get Reasonable Exercise.

He should be turned into a yard or paddock for a few hours every day that is not too rough or stormy, and the more gentle handling and lessons in leading, etc., he gets the better. His feet require attention. The wear is usually not sufficient to keep them in proper shape, the toes grow long and the heels deep and narrow, and the wall turns inwards below the quarters. If this be not corrected or prevented, permanent harm may result. The feet should be carefully examined at least once monthly and dressed to as near the normal size and shape as possible by the use of a shoeingsmith's knife and rasp. The stall should be cleaned out, at least once weekly.—J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

No Gain In Too Early Pasturing.

Farmers should not be in a hurry to turn their cattle out to pasture. The cattle will travel over the entire pasture area, and by cutting up the sod with their hoofs while the ground is yet soft, and grazing off the first blades of grass they will greatly reduce the amount of feed which the pasture will yield if they are kept off a few weeks longer so that the grass may have opportunity to make a real start. Under average conditions it will by all means pay best to keep the cattle off the pasture until the sod has become firm and the grass has attained sufficient start to support them fully from the time they are turned out. Cattle should be turned on new grass the first time about the middle of the day, after they have already had a good fill of dry feed. They should be driven back to the feed lot each night for three or four nights, and given opportunity to eat some dry food each morning before going to the pasture.

All classes of stock will give better returns where a variety of food is supplied. A mixture of grain is generally better than feeding only one kind.

ABOUT THE FARM WELL

A Most Important Factor in Agricultural Work.

Purity of the Water a Great Essential — Location Also of Importance — Construction Described—People on Farms Live Longest.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The well is the usual source of the farm water supply, and a good well, that is, one which supplies plenty of pure fresh and wholesome water the year round, is certainly one of the most essential and valuable assets of the farm. Without it no man could live there for long, to say nothing about bringing up a healthy family, or building up an efficient dairy herd. The well must be there first and last and all the time, and we cannot conceive of an intelligent man buying a farm without a good well if he intended to live on it and make it pay dividends.

A Good Water Supply Is Common.

Fortunately most of Ontario's farms are well supplied with water, in fact it is a rare thing to find a farm where it could not be secured in sufficient quantities by drilling to reasonable depths. The supply, therefore, will probably never cause us any serious worry, but judging by a recent report on analysis of many well waters from this province one seems justified in concluding that there is still need for education of the rural public in regard to the protection and care of the farm well. The following suggestions will be found helpful to any farmer desirous of making his water supply safe against possible underground and surface contamination.

Location of the Well Most Important.

The first step in the solution of this problem of purer water supply is the location of the well. This should be by all means on ground higher than any source of contamination such as barnyard, cesspool, or outside privy. If there should be no choice in location and this cannot be done, then the well should be kept a considerable distance from such contaminations, at least 100 feet in clay, and 200 feet or more in sandy soils, and the cribbing and top of the well specially protected as detailed later against the entrance of any seepage and surface washings.

How to Keep the Water Uncontaminated.

In the second place the cribbing for at least ten feet below the surface should be made impervious to water so that any contamination in solution reaching the well would have to pass down through this extra depth of soil before getting into the well, when in all probability it would be taken up by the soil and never reach the well water. This may be done in case of an old well by putting a wall of puddled clay one foot thick and ten feet deep around the well cribbing, and in case of a newly-dug well, or recribbing an old one, by using large concrete tile for the cribbing and setting the joints thoroughly in rich cement. Before the tile are placed in the well the outsides should be washed with pure cement plaster in order to fill up all pores and make the tile absolutely impervious to soil waters. Thirdly, the cribbing should be extended at least one foot above the ground level, and the soil banked up to the top of it, to provide good surface drainage away from the well. Fourthly, the well should be provided with a strong and tight-fitting cover made of heavy plank or concrete so that it will always be safe for man and beast, and proof against the entrance of dirt, small animals like frogs, etc.

Using a Second or Dry Well.

Even better still, the pump may be placed over a shallow dry well to one side and the top of the real well made absolutely tight by a concrete cover. In this case the well should be ventilated by putting a small iron pipe, with the exposed end turning downwards, through the top or cover. And, fifthly, the stock should not be allowed to tramp about close to the well.

What has been said refers chiefly to dug wells, but even the drilled or driven wells should be well drained and protected at the top, for otherwise contamination may work down along the well casing and reach the water, especially if the casing is not tightly driven into the rock below.

Attention to such matters of construction and protection of the farm well as here detailed, and an occasional pumping out and cleansing of the well with a little lime, will assure a pure and wholesome water supply.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

People on Farms Live the Longest.

Life on the farm is the healthiest and safest, according to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor showing the average age at death in various occupations. The farmer and farm laborer live longer than other workers. This does not "seem longer," which, it will be remembered, is the joint in the old joke concerning the longevity of married folk contrasted with bachelors and spintsers—it is longer, and official research records prove it. Farmers live to the average age of 58.5 years, blacksmiths are given three years less of life, and masons and bricklayers die at an average age of 55. The list tapers down to bookkeepers and office assistants who are given an average life of no more than 36.5 years.

Bats in full flight in the dark will avoid threads stretched across their path.

BETTER BULL CAMPAIGN

Strong Plea in Simple Words for Better Sires.

Lesson From the Case of the Kopas Steer—How a Boy Made Maple Sugar—Garden Chit-Chat.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Do you ever read the market reports? If you do you will see all too frequently comments like the following: "Trade was slow and draggy; choice offerings scarce; large number of inferior cattle hard to move at any price."

Have you ever personally inspected the live stock at the Toronto Stock Yards? It may seem almost unreasonable to say, but really the good kind is all too hard to find.

The reason for poor live stock is very apparent to everyone who visits the country occasionally, and looks over the average herds of cattle that are being kept.

Small, undersized cows are very common, and, of course, there's the light-weight bull of (usually) doubtful parentage. Plainly speaking an absolute cull.

"Nuff sed." We don't have to go much deeper into the subject to understand where all the poor stock comes from.

However, we will grant this, that good feeding and care will do a great deal, but you can't get economical returns from a poorly-bred steer, no matter what feed you put into him.

The Kopas steer which was so admired at the Winter Fair at Guelph recently was from a very ordinary cow, but sired by a real bull. I am sure Mr. Kopas would never have won the championship if he had used a grade bull.

Just remember this: The offspring is not going to be any better than the sire. If you use a measly little runt of a grade bull; that's narrow, upstanding, and meat-hearted, don't expect to top the market with his steer calves. Use them for fertilizer or chicken scrap.

On the other hand, if you use a low-set, blocky, pure-bred bull, one with plenty of heart, good spring of rib and width of loin, full in the twist and carrying a good quarter, you can expect calves of a similar type.

It seems to me that a farmer would take a great deal of pleasure out of watching the improvement in his live stock each year. The knowledge that he was being well repaid for his feed and labor would be a great source of satisfaction.

Better bulls will have to be used all over Ontario if the farmer is going to take lower prices and still make a living.

The sooner this is understood the better. Quality counts when you come to sell anything and it sure does count in marketing live stock.

There never was a better time to "scrap" your grade bull and buy a pure bred. The supply is fairly large and prices are not high enough to hinder the average farmer.

We all know that the grade or scrub bull is "sure." He is "sure" to sire calves that will be "sure" to eat more than their worth, "sure" to sell for the lowest market price, "sure" to lose the farmer money, and in the end "sure" to bankrupt the man who continues to use him.—C. F. MacKenzie, Field Manager, Live Stock Branch.

How a Boy Made Maple Sugar.

A Vermont boy, sledding one day early last spring, tested a tree with his jackknife to see if the sap was running. It was, and he became enthusiastic about joining a maple-sugar club. But when he consulted his father he found the equipment was not available.

He went to the agricultural teacher in his school from whom he learned where he could borrow a pan. But he could not get any buckets. However, with his father's help, he made some troughs out of basswood. He cut down some trees, sawed the trunks in sections about two feet long, split them in half, and then, with a great deal of work, hollowed out these pieces, thus making the troughs in which to collect the sap. The spouts were made of sumac branches about 16 inches long.

He began operations in a grove of maple trees about the middle of March and finished the second week in April, and in that time with this crude equipment made 60 pounds of sugar and 4½ gallons of syrup. The boy's father bought part of his products, giving him a pig as payment, and now through the club work the young man has started in another branch of agriculture.

Garden Chit-Chat.

Cut out the old canes of currants as soon as they are through fruiting and thin some of the new growth. Remember the fruit is borne on two and three year old wood.

Try a few new things each year, but don't depend much on them until they have proved their value.

Sweet peas should be planted just as early as possible. They delight in cool moist weather.

Harden off all plants before planting in the garden by reducing the heat and water given them. This hardens the tissue and makes the plant better able to withstand the outdoor conditions.

Petunias are old fashioned but there are few plants that will succeed as well under all sorts of conditions.

Small onion sets give more green onions per quart of seed and are just as good as the large bulbs sometimes purchased.

You need not plant more apple or plum trees than you can use the fruit from. But plant that many. Perhaps it will be a dozen or two dozen, but have some on the place.

FARM COLD STORAGE

Have an Up-to-date Equipment for Family Purposes.

The Farm Refrigerator a Great Boon—You May Put the Heated Term Out of Bounds — Early After Harvest Cultivation.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Cold storage practice so far has been connected with the large produce warehouses in our towns and cities. These establishments could not do successful business if their plants were not provided with large storage chambers kept cool and in other particulars suitable for the long storage of perishable products of the farm, such as eggs, butter, cheese, fruit, and so forth. Some day, probably not so far distant after all, the farmers may become sufficiently well organized to build and equip mechanical cold storage warehouses of their own, whereby they will be able to have complete control over the products of their own labor until they are disposed of to the consuming public. The extent to which individual farmers may make use of such cold storage plants on their farms is necessarily limited because the quantities of products requiring to be stored at any one time are small. The exceptions are very large fruit or dairy farmers, and even in these special lines of farming it might not be a paying proposition in all cases to erect an expensive cold storage plant. Personally, I believe the problem of cold storage on the farms should be handled through co-operatively owned warehouses provided with adequate cold storage facilities.

Apart, however, from the question of a cold storage with up-to-date mechanical equipment for the farm or farmers' association as suggested above, there is the problem on almost every farm pertaining to the storage for a few days of small quantities of various foods used on the table from day to day, such as butter, meat, milk, etc. It is certainly a great saving and matter of convenience to have on the farm a small cold storage chamber or refrigerator in which to keep these very perishable articles of food in a good fresh and wholesome condition for use on the table during the warm season of the year. This is made possible by the use of ice, and as it is procurable in almost every district of this country at a reasonable cost there is no excuse for farmers not laying by in the winter season a few tons in some cheap form of ice-house. In the summer time this ice will be found most useful for cooling the milk and cream, supplying an ice-box or refrigerator in which the butter, for example, may be kept firm, the milk and cream sweet, and the foods in good condition for the table day by day. With ice always so handy and the best of cream available, it is possible for the housewife to make such delicious and wholesome delicacies as ice-cream, sherbets, and many delightful and cool drinks, all of which are most refreshing and stimulating to the folks on the farm in the hot and busy season of the year. In case of sickness, too, ice is sometimes a necessity. There is no doubt then about the fact that every farmer would find a supply of good ice a great advantage in many ways, whether it be stored in some bin from which it is removed as required or in some form of small ice-cold storage where it cools automatically a small refrigertor room adjoining the ice storage room. There are several types of small ice-cold storages suitable for use on the farm. In using these small ice-cold storages, however, it must be kept in mind always that the temperature cannot be maintained lower than about 40 or 45 degrees Fahrenheit scale, which of course is not low enough to keep perishable products like fresh meat longer than a few days, and large quantities of perishable articles must not be stored in a small chamber, nor too many kinds at one time. In spite of this limitation it will pay any farmer to have a supply of ice, preferably stored in a small ice-cold storage that needs no care. In a subsequent article I will deal with a few of the most common and practicable forms of small ice-cold storages for the farm.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.

Shortage of sugar need have no terrors for the sugar beet grower. A rich sweet syrup that can be used for all cooking purposes, serving as a substitute for sugar, can be made from sugar beets, according to the investigations of the Federal Department of Agriculture and chemists of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. A bushel of good beets will make from three to five quarts of syrup. The beets in the quantity mentioned should be cut into thin slices and put in a barrel or wash boiler and covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for about an hour. The water should then be drawn off and strained through a cloth into a kettle or wash boiler for evaporation. When the syrup has been sufficiently concentrated by the process of boiling it down it should be poured while hot into sterilized glass jars or tin cans and closed tight. Beets that have been stored several months can be converted into good syrup provided they were fully mature when harvested.

Why Not Start a Family Budget?

"Keeping accounts," says a Wisconsin woman, "keeps me from buying bargains I do not need and thus saves me money."

"Just that one lecture at the bank the other day on the household budget," remarked a Duluth woman, "has helped me in a lot of ways."

and the clay of which it is composed is too soft to support the weight of a man. There is no evidence of liberation of gas, and no oily particles are observed on the water. The clay has no odor. Pile-driving for a marine railroad, thirty years ago, disclosed the fact that the fine white sand of the bottom is underlaid by soft clay; but what is the agency that forces it up and creates the temporary island?

Islands, in some instances, are a very uncertain kind of real estate. Twelve years ago an island off Salvador, in the Ilopango lagoon (Central America), suddenly began to sink. Boats carried off a good many of the inhabitants, but there were not enough for all, and 170 men, women and children were drowned when this patch of what had been supposed to be terra firma slid into the depths. The catastrophe occurred in the night, and in the morning there was no sign of the island.

Oceanic islands have a way of popping up and down now and then. Not many years ago a brand-new one made its appearance near the volcano group in the Pacific, amid a tumult of the sea and great clouds of ashes and steam. When the disturbance had subsided, it proved to be nearly three miles in circumference, and the highest part of it was 480 feet above the waves. The Japanese landed on it when it was cool enough, raised their flag upon it, and called it Nii Shima. Whereupon it proceeded to melt like sugar in a tea-cup, and at last accounts it was only a few feet above sea level.

Old Quarries.

South of the city of Paris the country is honeycombed with abandoned quarries, some of which are of enormous extent, resembling the shafts of great mines, from 300 yards to half a mile in length, and lying from thirty to fifty feet beneath the surface of the ground. In these old quarries are grown nearly all the mushrooms consumed in the French capital. The mushrooms flourish in these caverns at all seasons and they have, in Paris, the reputation of being superior in flavor to those grown elsewhere. The worst enemy of the mushroom growers is a species of fly that swarms through the dark passages in such numbers as some times to extinguish the candles of the workmen. The larvae of this fly destroy the beds before the shoots have emerged from the ground.

Hair Industry.

Antwerp, Belgium, is the center of the human hair industry. Raw hair and Chinese hair, which has been bleached, dyed and prepared, is used in the manufacture of women's hair nets.

stand by France on the question. For a day or two it was touch and go whether there would be peace or war; but Germany was not yet quite ready for war, and when her bluff was called she backed down and withdrew the warship from Agadir. In the upshot of the incident she had to agree to what was virtually a French protectorate over Morocco—this was soon after made formal—while France, in 1912, concluded a treaty with Spain recognizing Spanish interests in the northern zone of Morocco. Too many powers were interested in Tangier, however, for the status of that town to be so easily settled. The problem of what to do with it really was shelved.

A new post-war factor, however, has made its appearance. The French link up the problems of Tangier and of the Suez Canal. Under the convention of 1888, they say, the Suez Canal—built originally by French engineers and with French capital—is international territory. France is ready, however, to agree to a British garrisoning of the canal, conformably with the recent Anglo-Egyptian agreement, on condition that Britain surrenders to France the predominant position in Tangier, just as by the 1904 agreement England made certain concessions to France in Morocco outside of Tangier. To this the British reply that there can be no question of compromising interests, strategic and economic, in so important a region as the south coast of the Strait of Gibraltar. The British contend, besides, that the Anglo-Egyptian agreeemnt of last year, establishing as it did a Monroe Doctrine for Egypt to be enforced by British and Egyptians jointly, in no way conflicts with the convention of 1888.

France's desire to extend her sphere of influence in Morocco to the Tangier district in substitution for the proposed international status is due to several reasons. For one thing, the proposed international status was an unreal solution which could scarcely be regarded as permanent. It was suggested partly as a means of saving the face of Germany after her rebuffs elsewhere in Morocco. Britain's interest in the question is wholly due, of course, to the proximity of Tangier to the Rock of Gibraltar. That famous fortress commanding the passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean is regarded as a vital link of the British Empire. In the eyes of the general British public it has an almost legendary reputation as a symbol, as it were, of imperial impregnability.

The working bee lives six months, the drone, four months, the female two four years.

miles, more mysterious in its depths

Sold by Kiefer's Drug Store

It is said by an American doctor

Special Reductions

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All Lines of STATIONERY, Etc.

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School Shoes for scholars from Kintergarten to Collegiate

Popular Prices
Good every day wearing Shoes

Shoes for Men

We have added a line of Men's Wear, and enlarged our stock of Boots and Shoes. Come in and let us show you our goods.

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SPLITTING MAULS
CROSS CUT SAWS
AXES, HELVES
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M. W. CONNOR & SON
PHONE 8 HARDWARE

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I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at $1.00 Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK

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Exide

The Chinese Doctor

MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

In China, doctors are paid so long as their patients keep well. That is a mighty good theory for batteries as well as human beings. Regular inspection and testing by our service department will aid you in keeping your battery in a healthy condition.

We will keep the old battery going as long as possible, no matter what make, but when a new one is needed we recommend the long-life Exide.

W. L. SMITH

MADOC, ONTARIO

TALK OF "COMING WAR"

GERMAN WRITERS ARE BUSY AGAIN ALONG OLD LINES.

Romancers Are Already Talking About the Possibilities of Revenge and They Declare That the People Must Be Kept Alert and Hopeful So That Country Will Not Lapse Into Despondency.

In an article in the Fortnightly Francis Gribble shows concern about the "coming war" books that are pouring from the printing presses in Germany. Some are "romances of wars of the future," and others "are essays in historical philosophy." Col Bauer says in the preface of an ambitious pamphlet: "It is true that we are at the moment incapable of taking our revenge, disunited as we are, and torn by internal dissensions, but the thing we have to do is to keep our people alert and prevent them from lapsing into despondency." The romances described by Mr. Gribble are calculated to do just that thing, but they are so extravagant in invention that no sober-minded German would be influenced by them. "Die drei kommenden Kriege" is a specimen, says the New York Times. It begins with the observation that international relations are always "in a state of flux and change." Illustrations are given.

Napoleon rode roughshod over the German people, but died a prisoner on the rock of St. Helena. Prince Wiliam, of Prussia, a child when the Prussian court fled from the might of Napoleon, lived to be proclaimed German emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. The author then argues that in the late war Germany was the "victim of the jealousy of her ambitious and covetous neighbors." They are already estranged and bickering, he maintains. They will have to settle their differences by fighting. The war is then staged. It must be admitted that the exordium is an ingenious appeal to the German people.. War will break out in the east, the United States and Great Britain confronting a Japan entrenched in China to avoid risking her fleet and to defend her interests with Chinese armies. But the American and British fleets will not be denied. The Japanese navy is destroyed. France now joins her old allies in "a gigantic expedition beside which the unfortunate Gallipoli affair was child's play," a campaign against the Japanese and their auxiliaries in China by way of Russia and Siberia. Germany is called upon to assist the Western allies. At this point the author's imagination runs wild.

He says German technical skill and genius will celebrate their triumphs. Germany will be transformed into a camp on the line of communication for English, French and American troops. There will be no talk then of economies, and no quibbling about the Versailles treaty. The one cry will be: "Germany, your genius for invention, the hard fists of your workingmen and the hard heads of your technical experts, your handicraftsmen, your merchants, we need them all. And we want your physicians and your surgeons, your hospitals and their staffs, and your model hygienic appliances, we want them all." Against such a combination Japan will be impotent. She is punished for her treachery to Germany in 1914. The author is somewhat embarrassed by the reparations due France, which he had forgotten, but he makes dramatic use of them. England deserts her ally and prepares for an inevitable war with the United States. and Germany becomes a partner of England in a third world war. The internal strength of America decides the issue with England. The Germans invade France and overwhelm her armies. Germany recovers all her lost colonies and seizes those of France. "Thus," concludes the author, "with America supreme at sea and Germany supreme on land, the peace of the world will be immediately secured."

This wild melodrama is supposed to be the most solid and logical of the German "coming war" fictions. Mr. Gribble seeks to account for the impression it makes on him by averring that "it is the spirit of dozens of books," all striking the same keynote of the restoration of Germany to a great world power. The sales of these books, he says, are immense. Francis Gribble is himself the author of historical romances in which there are high lights and deep shadows and many inventions. Perhaps that is why he takes Col. Bauer so seriously. He is sure that the Treaty of Rapallo signifies a military alliance between Russia and Germany which Great Britain and her late allies will have to reckon with on the battlefield sooner or later.

He is sure that Germany, far from being repentant, is plotting a war of revenge. He dimly perceives, however, that there are Germans who have had enough of war "and have little time to think of anything except to-day's work and to-morrow's needs." But he does not allow them the influence they have in thwarting the designs of the military party. He forgets that there have been tremendous demonstrations in Berlin and other cities for peace and industry and against war and devastation.

Giving Birds a Bad Name.

The U. S. Biological Survey warns Americans against charging the crimes of the English sparrow to other members of the sparrow family, which, although essentially seed-eating, performs great service in its raids on insects. Even jays, crows, ravens, and blackbirds, when not too numerous, do about as much good as harm. The best policy seems to be neither deliberately to persecute nor protect them. The owl, too, has a bad name, yet 50 varieties feed on rodents and have other useful habits, against which the occasional murder of a chicken is negligible.

TO RIFLE LUSITANIA.

Americans Make Plans to Recover Lost Treasure.

Plans are rapidly approaching completion for the great enterprise of salvaging the Lusitania. In Philadelphia, the steamer Blakely is being outfitted for this task, which will be essayed some time this summer. Capt. Rickards is in charge, and the diver, who is really the mainspring of the expedition, is Benjamin F. Leavitt, also of Philadelphia. If any could succeed in reaching the Lusitania it might well be Leavitt, for he, so far as is known, has gone down deeper into the water than any other man who has ever returned. He went down 361 feet in locating the Pewabic, sunk in the Great Lakes in 1865, and salvaged copper and other material valued at $26,000. This was in 1916. Leavitt believes that it will be easier to reach the Lusitania, but admits that it is likely to be much more difficult to gain access to her and recover the sunken treasure. This is valued roughly at $15,000,000.

Some years ago Leavitt invented and patented a diving suit, and it is because of the tests that this suit has withstood that he believes he can descend 285 feet, to where the Lusitania lies, and work long enough to secure the specie and jewels that she carried to the bottom of the Atlantic, off Kinsale Head, Ireland. The suit is armored from head to foot, with the exception of the heavy plate glass that will be adjusted before his eyes. It is said that the suit has withstood a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, to which an object is subjected 500 feet beneath the surface of the water. The main section of the suit is a heavy manganese bronze casting, which covers trunk and head. Leg and arm pieces are made of a specially constructed copper coil, planned to give the utmost possible protection with ease of movement. Unlike old-fashioned divers, he will not be dependent on a rope for the purpose of signalling those above. He will carry a little telephone and will be able to give the most minute directions.

This telephone wire will be enclosed in a stout cable, capable of lifting twenty tons, and Leavitt believes that this cable, added to the strength of his armor, will be sufficient to withstand any pull necessary to haul him to safety should he became caught in the wreckage. This is probably the greatest risk he runs, and it is this which makes the salvaging of the Lusitania so different from the salvaging of any other vessel that has ever been attempted. The diver's air supply will be carried on his back in a cylinder fixed to the main casting. One and a quarter cubic feet of oxygen, properly mixed with hydrogen will be fed him through a valve every hour, this being the amount required by a normal adult while at work. The poisonous carbon dioxide from his lungs will be absorbed by a can of caustic soda fixed in another niche in the casting.

Another great difficulty of a diver working at extreme depths is believed to have been overcome by Leavitt, who has devised an electric lamp of three hundred candle-power. Leavitt will need three of these, and their glass globes have stood pressure tests equal to those of the manganese. Deep under the water the darkness is much deeper than is ever experienced on the surface of the earth, and it is not expected that even with these lights Leavitt will be able to see more than a few feet in any direction. Inability to get proper light has been a great stumbling block to many salvaging operations in the past.

Leavitt will use dynamite to clear a passageway to the strong rooms of the ship, and, of course, it cannot be known until an examination is made whether it will not be necessary to subject the Lusitania to even a severer torpedoing than that which sank her before she can be made to yield up her treasure. The treasure, if found, will be sent to the surface in clam shell buckets. It is known that there was $5,000,000 in specie on the Lusitania when she was sunk, and it is believed that an equal amount was lost in jewelry. In addition, there were the great sums carried by the passengers, most of which was turned over to the purser. Two passengers are known to have carried $175,000 between them, and the enthusiatsic salvagers look to a total haul of about $15,000,000 if all their plans succeed. It will be easy for Leavitt to drop over the side of the Blakely almost at the precise spot where the Lusitania sank. But will he find her at the bottom? Some authorities say that by this time the Lusitania, as a ship, has ceased to exist, that she has long since disintegrated under the pressure of the water and has been spread for miles along the ocean shore by the action of the tides.

Smoking for Health.

People in England smoked long before tobacco was introduced.

Pipes have been found embedded in the mortar of churches built much earlier than 1565, when Sir John Hawkins brought over the first sample of the weed which everyone smokes nowadays. It is probable that our ancestors smoked herbs, not for pleasure but for medicinal purposes.

It is known that coltsfoot was inhaled for asthma, though it is not certain whether a pipe was used. One of the earliest smoking "mixtures" was a very small quantity of the Virginian weed blended with horehound, yarrow, and foolsfoot.

50,000 Miles of Pipe Line.

The flow of oil in the fifty thousand miles of pipe line that serves the oil industry of the United States never stops. Different grades of oil are separated from one another by "headers," which are merely partitions of water some three feet long. The pipe lines frequently follow the railway tracks, and the oil is helped along by secondary pumping stations. At one time or another almost every barrel of oil produced in the United States travels through a pipe line.

"I can close the contract

If you will shade the quotation one-eighth" — the salesman telephones the Sales Manager by Long Distance.

Long Distance enables Sales Managers to close contracts in an emergency, often at Station-to-Station rates.

Ask for our booklet, "A Few Ways to Speed Up Business"

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

The Anti-Climax.

"Ah," she sighed, "I shall never hear his footsteps again; the step I have listened for with eager ears as he came through the garden gate, the step that has so often thrilled my soul as I heard it on the front porch. Never, never again!"

"Has he left you?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"No. He has taken to wearing rubber heels!"—Scotsman.

Knows Better.

"What's at th' op'ry house tonight, squire?"

"Th' billboards say it's one o' them Broadway shows," replied Squire Witherbee, "that came direct from New York to Chiggersville. I know that ain't so."

"It may be true."

"It can't be true. In the first place, the company'd have to change cars at Hickory Junction to get here."

His Business Relations.

"You seem depressed," commented the sincere friend. "Are you worried over political affairs?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum.

"Surely you are not having trouble with your business relations?"

"Business relations is it. I have an enormous number of relations. They all want government positions and every one of them means business."

SURROGATE COURT

Notice to Creditors of Estate of Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the Thirteenth day of August, 1922, at the said Township of Madoc, are requested to deliver to the undersigned solicitor of John O'Rorke, Executor of the Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or before the Seventeenth day of October, *1922*, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc this *12th* day of September, A. D. *1922*.

JOHN O'RORKE, Executor. D. E. K. STEWART, Solicitor for Executor.

37-40

FARM FOR SALE

200 acres more or less, limestone clay and loam soil, county of Prince Edward, suitable for Stock, Grain and Hay growing; never failing water supply, without pumping. *625* young apple trees (3 winter varieties) coming into bearing. Rural Mail Service, Bell Telephone connection, convenient to school and Church, about 1 mile from R. R. Station, good buildings and well fenced; high state of cultivation, free from foul seeds, very desirable locality to live in. Will sell as a going concern, with or without furnishings, clear title, immediate possession if desired. F. S. Anderson, *209* John St., or *42* Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. 37tf

WOOD LOT FOR SALE

144 acre wood lot for sale, being lot 29, concession 7, Madoc Township one mile from Bannockburn Station. This lot is heavily timbered. For further particulars apply to T. A Lewis, 211 Arlington Ave., Toronto. 38-41

FOR SALE

9 room brick house with furnace and bath, also barn.

Apply to
Mrs. Bruce Miller.

Phone 109

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address
NORMAN MONTGOMERY
Auctioneer BRIGHTON
Box 180 Phone 101

FOR SALE

FARM 80 ACRES, 7 miles from Picton; good buildings, water, fences, crops and cattle, horses, pigs and equipment, to clear at $6500. Cash $3000.

FARM 50 ACRES, adjoining town; truck farm with horses and equipment. A bargain at $5000. Cash $2000.

FARM 123 ACRES, 6 miles from Picton; good buildings, 1st class condition. Price $4000. Cash $1000.

KELLY & HUDGIN Phone 30 Picton

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle nearly new.
Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICe,

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.
Belleville July 18th 192. 29-4t

STRAYED

Strayed onto my premises, 5 head of cattle. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. H. Parks, Bannockburn.

BY-LAW NO. 15

A By-Law to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor, in the County of Hastings.

Whereas it appears that it is expedient to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor.

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914 Chapter 472, Section1, Subsection 6 enacts, as follows.

1 That the part of the highway or road known as the Snow Road described as follows: Commencing at Thwaite's Corners on Lot 21 in the 17th Concession of the Township of Tudor, thence running North Westerly across the 17th, 18th, and 19th, Concessions of the Township of Tudor to the Base Lake turn be and the same is hereby stopped up and closed to public travel.

2 This By-Law shall take effect forthwith after the passing thereof.

Read a first, second and third time and passed this day of A. D. 1922.

Reeve,
Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the above is a copy of a By-Law to be considered at a meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel to be held at the town Hall Millbridge, on the tenth day of October 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering the same and if approved passing the same, and the said Council will hear in person or by his Solicitor or Agent any person who claims that his land will be prejudicially affected by the By-Law and who applies to be heard.

Dated this 24th day of August 1922.

William Glennie,
Clerk.

FRED HAM

GENERAL MASON

Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL

SAM LAPAM

Big Sales Small Profits

McIntosh Bros.

FALL GOODS and LOWER PRICES

Children's Flannel and Serge Dresses

Ladies' Serge and Tricotine Dresses

Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Ladies' and Misses' Sweaters

Gents' Furnishings

China and Hardware

Etc., Etc.

See Our New Lines of Sweater Wool

McIntosh Bros.

MADOC'S BARGAIN STORE

MILNE'S

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
Regular $3.75, for
$1.95

WHITE VOILE BLOUSES
Up to $2.50, for
95c

BLACK WORSTED HOSE
Worth $1.00, for
50c

COLORED UNDERSKIRTS
Regular $1.50, for
$1.15

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
Starts Students on Road to Commercial Success
All over the Continent O. B. C. graduates, filling highly paid business positions, attribute their success to the training and inspiration gained at the Ontario Business College.
Write for free prospectus of all courses. I. L. MOORE, Principal

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plain at the Review Office

Local and Personal

Wanted—A good smart boy. Apply at Dental Office.

Mr. James Caskey is judging stock at Picton to-day.

Mrs. Tumelty has been appointed Judge of fancy work at Picton fair.

Miss Maud Wellman, of Belleville, is the guest of her brother, R. P. Wellman.

Mrs. Tyler was in Trenton last week attending the funeral of her mother.

Mrs. E. L. Sanders of Wellsboro, Pa., is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. M. Clark.

Mr. Bert Connor reports the loss of a large lunge after he had hooked him.

Mr. Jack Robertson left on Monday for Toronto where he will spent a few days.

Miss Eva Bouchard of Alexandria is spending a few days with Miss Margaret Watson.

Save one cent per print by getting your amateur finishing done at the Ludbrook Studio.

Mrs. T. Tumelty returned to Madafter spending a few days with friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Butler, of Newboro, and Miss Berry, of Kingston, were callers at the Rectory this week.

Mr. Harold Watson, who is camping at Moira Lake, hooked two fine lunge this week, but failed to land either of them.

Get your family photographed now at the Ludbrook Studio before the weather gets unfavourable.

Mrs. S. E. Morton and children of Lyndhurst are visiting the formers mother Mrs. Thompson.

Henry Mitchel was in town with a fine lunge. This is the second that Henry has captured within the last few days.

Mrs. George Cooper and son Roy of Portland, Maine spent last week the guest of her cousin Mrs. Bert Connor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foster of Toronto, spent the week end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Letts and family left on Monday for Franktown where they will make their future home.

Mrs. E. Morrison returned home on Friday after spending a couple of weeks with friends at Toronto, Alliston and Shelbourne.

Miss Ruth Connor left Madoc Tuesday morning for Toronto where she will begin her training in Toronto General Hospital.

The Imperial Oil Company, through Mr. R. Blue, have donated as a special prize at Madoc Fair, six gallons of Polarine Motor Oil.

Misses M. Forestell, L. Lough, B. Ellis and E. Brown left on Monday for Peterborough where they will attend the Normal School.

Buy the Ludbrook Shoe Sstore for Men's Leather Mitts and Gloves, also good reliable boots that will keep your feet dry. At reasonable prices.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Friday, afternoon Sept. 22. at the home of Mrs. George Huffman. A full attendance is requested. 37-2

Don't forget Special Excursion Train leaves Trenton for Bancroft Fair on Wednesday, Sept. 27th. Train leaves Trenton at 7 a. m. Return train leaves Bancroft at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. K. Wager who was injured in the Gillespie talc mine last Wednesday morning died Monday night. Dr. Harper held an inquest Tuesday morning and adjourned till Thursday September the 28th at 8 p. m. The remains were taken to Flinton for interment.

There will be sold by public auction at Haslip's Hotel in the village of Madoc, on Saturday, Sept. 23, The following household effects:—5-piece Parlor Suite, 1 Wash Stand, 6 dining room chairs, 3upholstered rocking chairs, 1 bedstead with springs, 8 pictures, 1 small table, 1 iron bedstead, 2 flower stands, 2 carpets, 2 dressers, 1 bedroom table, 1 sewing machine. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock sharp. Terms cash. E. C. Tufts, auctioneer. Wm. D. Elliot, Executor Pearl Bush Estate.

It is just as impossible for a man to be right all the time as it is for him to be always wrong.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR

By the Treaty of Sevres the Turks were to leave Constantinople and the straits of the Dardanelles were to be free to the trade of the world. At that time the Turks were too weak to offer resistance, but Turkish successes over the Greek army in the East have so aroused the whole Mahommedan world that Mustapha Kemal Pasha is leading his victorious army to attempt the conquest of Constantinople. To meet this attempt Great Britain is despatching her army and navy to Constantinople and the British Cabinet has invited the aid of her overseas Dominions, to which most of them have agrably responded.

Queensboro

Mr. John Moore has returned to work on Hastings Co. Bridge Construction after a few days visit in Queensboro.

A number of Queensboro people attended the Anniversary services at Harts' on Sunday.

Mrs. Farley, Mrs. J. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest and Master Farley Hendricks, Trenton, spent a day with Mrs. T. Moore last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hunter Bannockburn spent a couple of days last week with Mrs. A. Howe.

Miss Margaret Kincaid is spending a fortnght at home.

Mrs. W. J. Wiggins, Trenton, who has been spending a few weeks with Mrs. T. Moore returned home on Saturday.

Rev. E. Sexsmith exchanged pulpits with Rev. G. Clare, Marmora, on Sunday, the latter conducting Anniversary services at Harts'

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nicholson and family Havelock spent Sunday afternoon in town.

Miss Lois Shaw returned to Toronto on Wednesday after a holiday spent with Jas. Moore.

Mr. A. Howe and family left on Friday for Peterborough where they will spend the winter. On Monday evening a large gathering of neighbors met at Mr. Howe's home for a farewell. An address was read by Mr. Thos. Sager and a purse presented by Mrs. John McCaw on behalf of those present.

Mrs. Allen has returned home from a visit to Toronto and the Exhibition.

Mr. Fred Jefts, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Williams Hoards Station spent Saturday at Miss Thompson's.

Mrs. Adolphus Generaux is visiting relatives in Napanee.

Crookston

A few from our village attended the Belleville fair on Monday last.

Mrs. A. Craig is moving to Ivanhoe this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rollins and family and Mr. and Mrs. George Harris and son, of Cooper, spent Sunday in our vicinity.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Holland.

Misses Wilson and Brown are the teachers at White Lake School for the coming year.

A number attended camp-meeting on Sunday.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

A number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Holland on Tuesday night and presented them with a gas lamp.

Miss Viola Woods is spending a few weeks in Toronto.

We are sorry to report that Mr. John Cuttle is laid up, as the result of knocking some bees off the horses when one of the animals kicked him, breaking his leg.

The threshing machine is in the vicinity again.

Mrs. A. Pigden of Madoc and Mrs. S. Hollinger, also of Madoc, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Wm. Ashe,

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept., 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

Specials for This Week

10 dozen Men's Khaki Work Shirts, good weight and good wearing material, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Extra special while they last

$1.00

15 pairs Men's Fine Mahogany Boots, Goodyear welted, medium high toe, rubber heels, sizes 6 to 9. Extra special

$4.90

Men's Serge Suits We have just put into stock 50 Men's and Young Men's Serge Suits, nice fine twills. Prices $19.75, $25, $30

GEORGE WEST

LINDSAY'S BARGAINS

This is a wonderful opportunity to secure an instrument to start your children:

Doherty Organ,	Piano Case,		worth $175,	for	$90
Karn Organ	"	"	110	"	80
Bell Organ	"	"	125	"	75
Bell Organ	"	"	100	"	60
Burdett Organ	"	"	75	"	25

All the above are sold as low as $5 per month. Write for our list of new and used Pianos.

C. W. LINDSAY Limited - Belleville, Ont.
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE—MR. A. KINCAID

HUBBY'S TASTE ALWAYS GOOD

English Woman Declares It Is Safe to Leave Matters of Female Dress to Him.

My husband, in common with most men, would sooner be torn limb from limb by wild horses than enter a milliner's shop.

He cannot even bear to hear clothes discussed, and yet, when I am conscious of being particularly well dressed and therefore at peace with the world, it is because without knowing it he has chosen my clothes for me.

I arrive at what he likes and really admires by listening to his trenchant criticisms on the prevailing fashion and on other women's appearance.

The average man knows what suits a woman as a rule much better than she does herself. He likes her to be well dressed, without being overdressed. That is why man milliners are so eminently successful.

A man thinks of what is individually becoming instead of what is the latest fashion. He studies line, quality of material and general effect.

He has a sense of suitability, and will not allow a tall woman to lose all dignity by curtailing her skirts and abbreviating her sleeves; neither will he encourage a dumpy woman to cut up her figure with meaningless belts and a superfluity of trimming.

If a woman has gorgeous coloring of her own, he likes to see her outrivaling an old-world Quaker in sobriety of attire.

If, on the other hand, she is a drab little person, he likes to see her in hues which would make the vaunted colors of Joseph's coat look anaemic.

He admires neat, close-fitting hats for ordinary wear and something of the picture description for bonfire nights.

Most men appreciate black and white. They also have a weakness for seeing a woman in harmony in browns or grays or blues.

The wise woman, if she wishes to be well dressed, will let her husband choose her clothes for her—in the way I've tried to indicate.—London Mirror.

Mysteries of Sleep.

Stories of strange dreams might be multiplied almost indefinitely—from that of the Bristol mechanic who dreamt that it was raining shot, and thus discovered the secret of making pellets by pouring molten lead from a height, to the late Mr. S. R. Crockett, who once received payment for a story which he had not only written but posted in his sleep.

Not the least wonderful of these stories is that told a few weeks ago of a Swiss maid-of-all-work who, when awake, does not know a note of music, but in her sleep comes downstairs, sits down at the piano, and plays the most difficult works of composers whose names she has never heard.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

Imported Fancy China

We have just opened a large shipment Fine Imported Fancy China, which we believe to be the best we have ever shown.

As specials we are offering Tea Sets in the finest of China, white and gold decoration, at

$18.50 a Set

We invite your inspection of our stock.

GEO. F. MAYBEE
Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

FOR SALE

100 acre farm, Lot 27, 2nd con. of Thurlow Township, four miles east of Belleville, good work land, living stream, good buildings, stone basement under barn, silo, and litter carrier. Well fenced. School and Church close by. Wesley Sine, West Hill, Ont.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Offered at Madoc District Agricultural Fair, October 3 and 4

HORSES

ROBERT A. WOOD, Deputy Reeve Madoc Township
1 Best equipped turnout, single, lady driver—3.00, 2.00

E. C. TUFTS, Furniture Dealer, Madoc
2 Best Saddle Horse, lady driver—3.00, 2.00

J. Robtert Cook M.L.A.
3 Best span of roadsters, style, age & speed considered—3.00, 2.00

E. J. TANNER, Liveryman, Madoc
4 Best equipped turn-out, double, lady driver—3.00, 2.00

SIMEON FOX
5 Best walking team to go once around the track—3.00, 2.00

HENRY KELLS
6 Gentleman's Turnout, accompanied by a lady, count horse 40 per cent., appointment 30 per cent., performance 30 per cent., whole outfit to be bona fide property of exhibitor and to be driven by owner or owner's son—3.00, 2.00

M. W. CONNOR & SON, Hardware Merchants
7 Heaviest and best conditioned colt, 2 years old and best halter broken, (certificate of weight)—3.00, 2.00

JAMES MOORE, Reeve of Elzevir
8 Sweepstakes best stallion, heavy draught any breed over 3 yrs. old —5.00

GEORGE WEST, Gents' Furnishings, Madoc
9 Best span agricultural horses to be judged by the judges of heavy and light horses — 3.00 2.00

ASSOCIATION
10 Harnessing, hitching, and driving around track once, no snaps allowed, farmers only, horse to be hitched to four-wheeled rig—3.00, 2.00

QUINN and QUINN
11 Best single driver, driven by girl under seventeen—2.00

ANGUS NICOLSON
12 Best single driver boy under seventeen, outfit con. —2.00

SAM ROLLINS
13 Best Fat general purpose team, best action, style and quality considered—6.00

WALTER WHYTOCK
14 Best heavy draught horses in harness —5.00

ROBERT O'RIORDON, Grocer
15 Beat heavy draught colt 1922—2.00

FRED COMERFORD and Wm. COX
16 Best driving foal—3.00 whip

JOSEPH ENGLISH
17 Best drawing team on stone boat—3.00

DENNIS GILLEN
18 Best Heavy Draught Foal 1921 —2.00

ASSOCIATION
19 Best three horse team hitched— 3.00

C. A. BEDFORD
20 Best Gentlemen's single turnout —3.00

ASSOCIATION
21 Best exhibit of Draught Horses, not less than 5—3.00, 2.00, 1.00

WELLMAN & ELLIS
ASSOCIATION
22 Gentlemen's matinee, 4-wheeled rig, count horse 75 per cent., equipment 25 per cent., twice around trac—5.00, 3.00, 2.00

CATTLE

VES. EMBURY, Barber
23 Best Grade Holstein Cow, dairy qualities—3.00

GEORGE MAYBEE, Jeweler, Madoc
24 Best grade Ayrshire Cow, dairy qualities—3.00

JAMES A. CASKEY
26 Best grade cow, bred from pure bred bull, purchased by owner of cow from Jas. Caskey —5.00, 3.00, 2.00
If less than five entries, only 1st prize to be awarded

RIERDON'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE
27 Best beef Steer or Heifer —2.00, 1.00

WILLIAM McBAIN
28 Best grade cow beef qualities—2.00

SHEEP

J. L. PLANE
29 Best Shipping Lamb 80 lbs. and over —2.00

McCOY and BURNSIDE
30 Two bacon hogs —3.00, 2.00

W. D. ELLIOTT
31 Best fat lamb, 80 lbs. or over, donor to buy lamb—2.00, 1.00

THOS BIRD
32 Best pr. pigs, any breed, under 2 months —2.00

ALEX MILNE Dress Goods
33 Best finished bacon hog, weighing not less than 160 pounds—1.50, $1

POULTRY

MOORCROFT & HOARD
34 Best pen of Wyandottes—2.00

JOHN ARMSTRONG
35 Best Collection of White Wyandottes—2.00

JOHN HAILSTONE Tinsmith
36 Best collection Ancona —2.00

JOHN BARTON
37 Best Pr. Lang Shangs —2.00, 1.00

W. S. Ludbrook
38 Best pr. Wyandottes —1-2 doz. photos

C. I. ROSS
39 Best bred to lay Barred Rock—1.00

A. S. COCKRAN
40 Best pair of white Rocks —1.00

AGRICULTURAL

JOHN HAILSTONE
41 Best bus. fall wheat —1.00

Continued on page 8

New Stationery

—Orchid Linen
—Patrician Linen
—Flanders Field
—French Fabric

REVIEW STATIONERY STORE

JUST FUN

PSYCHOLOGICAL ADVANTAGE

"Are you going to send your boy Josh to college?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel. "The wisest men have admitted that there are a great many things they don't know. To succeed, a man must have faith in his own ability. Josh has arrived at a point where he thinks he knows everything worth knowing, and I don't want to spoil his self-confidence."

It's Always a Woman.

"How did the pay-roll bandit happen to be captured?"

"Poor team work."

"Eh?"

"The bandit who was ordered to keep the engine of their motor car running for a quick getaway, while the other two bandits held up the cashier and grabbed the pay-roll, got interested in a passing flapper."

Not Pushing Himself.

"Did you interview many prominent people while you were in Washington?"

"Why, no," replied the modest citizen. "I remarked to a rather imposing doorkeeper that I thought it was a hot day, to which he agreed, but the only other important person I conversed with during my stay was a hotel clerk."

The Boomerang.

"Why is it you never get to the office on time in the morning?" demanded the head clerk angrily.

"It's like this," explained the tardy one; "you kept telling me not to watch the clock during office hours, and I have got out of the habit of watching it at home as well."—Sheffield Telegraph.

RHEUMATISM

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules have become the Standard Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis and Lumbago. Thousands have been restored to health through T.R.C.'s. If you suffer, get a box at your Druggist's to-day. Don't let pain spoil the best years of your life.

THE standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

Must Inherit It.

"There goes a man who has just paid a fortune for a single postage stamp."

"It's a mystery to me."

"A mystery?"

"Yes—how a person who is capable of doing a thing like that accumulates the money to do it with."

OF COURSE

"You say he has hydrophobia?"

"Sure, he was bitten by a mad dogfish!"

The Tyro.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."
As proof, pray take the case
Of some sweet maid when first she learns
To decorate her face.

A Poor Rick.

"I don't blame you for turning out 'best sellers' and getting rich at it," said the author's friend, "but you ought to write something for posterity."

"Can you imagine me buying a motor car and telling the dealers to charge it to posterity?"

His Mistake.

The burglar reappeared from the bedroom. "Any money in his clothes?" his pal inquired.

"Nothing but a dime, a few hairpins and some tape!"

"Fool! You got hold of his wife's bloomers."

Particular.

"Your husband is a very particular man, isn't he?"

"Particular? Why, he's the finnikiest, fussiest mortal that ever lived. It wouldn't surprise me a bit if some day he should have the picture nails manicured."

One Ray of Comfort.

"Miss Bute rejected me last night."

"Too bad, old man."

"Oh, I don't care. I wouldn't want to marry a girl with such a lack of good sense, anyway."

Man They Avoid.

"I hate these men who come in and start trouble by announcing that they are taxpayers."

"They never bother me," said the county assessor.

Lucky.

She—My paw's an engineer. He makes telephones.

He—That's nothing. My paw's a commuter, and he makes two trains every day!

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

PUMPING AN OCEAN DRY.

Dutch Engineers Are Now at War With Nature.

A wonderful engineering feat is being carried out in Holland. It is nothing less than an attempt to reclaim a large portion of the Zuider Zee.

Where at present fishermen sink their nets there will rise villages, poplar-bordered roads, and sleepy canals, and new farms and homes for thousands of people.

Holland has always been at war with the sea. More than a third of the total area of the kingdom lies below sea-level, and would be flooded were it not for its dykes and sand dunes.

Indeed, the Zuider Zee itself is a result of the bursting of the dykes. This happened in the thirteenth century, and, in addition to Holland being cut in two, and Friesland being separated from the rest of the country by a large sheet of water, hundreds of villages were submerged and about 80,000 persons were drowned.

Dutch engineers are building a great dam, or embankment, across the northern end of the sea, from Wieringen, in North Holland, to Piaam, in Friesland. It will have a length of about fifteen miles, and will carry a double-line railway and road for ordinary traffic, thus affording a more easy access between North Holland and Friesland. Communication with the North Sea will be maintained by thirty-three large sluice gates and a couple of locks for shipping.

Within the embankment four areas, known as the northwestern, southwestern, northeastern, and southeastern, are to be drained and reclaimed. It will result in adding 827 square miles, an area almost as large as the county of Cornwall, to Holland.

The construction of the embankment alone is expected to occupy nine years, and a sum of $75,000,000.

How to Get a House.

Look into almost any pool upon the rocky parts of the beach and you will see winkle and whelk shells scuttling about with amazing activity. None of the little snails that built the shells could move so rapidly.

As a matter of fact, the original builder has in almost every case been devoured by the present tenant of the house.

The cousins of the hermit crab are provided by nature with a solid armor plating for their bodies, but he possesses a long, soft tail which has no protection, and for this reason he is regarded by most fish as a delicacy. His only hope is to find some unsuspecting whelk, whose shell will do admirably as a protection for his tail. His long claws enable him to haul out the shellfish, and having dined on the late tenant he proceeds to occupy his house, into which he inserts his unprotected tail.

If you look at a hermit crab, you will notice that one of his claws is larger than the other. This arrangement provides him not only with a deadly "right" in battle, but also with a ready-made front door for his stolen house. When he retires into the shell the big claw is used to close the entrance so that no other househunter can evict him.

Strictly Modern.

"Are you going to take any summer boarders this year?"

"I guess so," said Mr. Cobbles, "but if they think I'm going to entertain 'em with rural comedy they're mistaken. I've got two tractors, a high-powered motor car, a truck and a radio outfit. Furthermore, I haven't worn whiskers in twenty years."

Might Need a Stadium.

"Mr. Wadleigh has been awarded an honorary degree by a fresh-water college."

"So I heard. He must have been honored in that way before."

"Yes?"

"I understand he's sending out 'feelers' among the trustees to find out how much it's going to cost him."

A Purist.

"Hello, Bert, how's the boy?"

"All right."

"Married?"

"Yes."

"Got any kiddies?"

"Yes, we call them children."

Play Ball.

"The papers are full of the great unrest in the world," remarks the pessimist.

"Cheer up," comforted the optimist. "The ball games are now pushing that stuff off the front pages."

Condition That Is Acquired.

Wyseman—Don't you know that there's a fool born every minute?

Maggs—And that's not the worst. There's a lot become fools later on who were not so when they were born. —London Answers.

JUST LIKE US.

Mrs. Beetle—Henry, won't you please hook my shell up the back!

Fail Would Help.

The guy who wants to tell it all
Can surely make you hot
'Twould help a lot if he would fall
From off his train of thought.

Simple.

Brown—How can you make a thin goose fat?

Smithe—Don't know.

Brown—Throw it up into the air and it comes down plump.—Sheffield Telegraph.

Father Gets Funny.

"Pa, what kind of relations are 'diplomatic relations?'"

"The kind our wives seldom have my son."

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

P. J. ALEXANDER
...ur-...on and Accoucheur
...of University of Toronto
...ege.
...rne Wellesley Hospital
...posite Methodist Church
June 20

... EAGLESON
...Surgeon and Accoucheur
... of Trinity Medical Col-
...Graduate of Moorefield's
...al, London, Eng., and
...ndon Nose and Throat
...attention given to dis-
...he Eye, Ear, Nose and
... fitting of eye glasses.
... for Hastings County.
Jan. 22

...LUMB, M. D. C. M.
... Queen's University and
...ate Medical School and
... New York.
...ttention given to diseas-
...en and children.
... for Hastings County
... Oct.23 Eldorado

...ASER, D.D.S., L.D.S.
... of Toronto University.
... of the Royal College of
...geons of Ontario.
...owns and Bridges a spe-
cialty

...R. McCREARY, B. Sc.
...sician and Surgeon
...AY A SPECIALTY
...70-A Front Street, Belle-
...
...City Hall. Phone 1200.

...L, STEWART & CO.
...ers, Solicitors, Notaries
... amount of private funds
... farm mortgage at lowest
...
—Belleville and Madoc
...l, K.C. D. E. K. Stewart

...FRANK BAALIM
... Solicitor, Notary Public,
...Conveyancer, Etc.
... Money to Loan
... Fire and Accident Insur-
ance
...he old library rooms, Madoc
...ay and Saturday. Office
...ft open Tuesday and Wed-
Jan. 23

...LIAM CROSS, LL. B.
...rrister and Solicitor
...y Public, Conveyancer
...er at Madoc for the Can-
...anent and Western Can-
...gage Corporation.
... to loan at 5 per cent. on
...m security. No commis-
... valuation fee.
...—Wood Block, Madoc.

...E. B. FRALECK
...rister, Solicitor, Etc.
...lock, - - Madoc, Ont.
...aleck will be in his Madoc
... second and fourth Wed-
...of each month and on Court
...
...o. 25, Belleville. Oct. 21

... DENNIS GILLEN
... Notary Public
...ncing, Fire Insurance
... loan on farm property
...nission, no valuation fee
...Over Connor's Hardware
Store.
... ONT. May 22

A. S. COCHRAN
...xpress and C. P. R. Ticket
Agent
... of Marriage Licenses.
...m St. 3 doors south of St.
...e Hall.
...hone 100 July 1922.

Go To
TED MOORE
... need of Boot and Shoe Re-
... of any kind. Satisfaction
...eed.
... Street Madoc.

... Wind
...ents Instruments
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... Musical Instruments
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...usic of every description
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...
JOHN TANNER
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...ETERINARY SURGEON
Madoc
...R. J. WARING, V. S.
...uate of Ontario Veterinary
..., Toronto; twenty-three
...xperience as a practitioner.
...ges moderate. Terms 30 days
...ial attention Veterinary Den-
...
...-Elgin street, near Whytocks
... Phone 34. Dec. 11

E. C. TUFTS
Licensed Auctioneer
For Hastings County
Terms Moderate.
- - Ontario

DR. W. S. HARPER
Physican and Surgeon
Graduate of Trinity Medical College, and Trinity University, Toronto.
Post Graduate of Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic, London, Eng.
North East London Post Graduate College, London, Eng. Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.
Coroner for Hastings County
Office Durham Street, Phone 124
March 20

PALMISTRY.

Rests It Case on Connection Between Brain and Hand.

"Palmistry rests its case on an assumed connection between brain and hand as supplying a key to character, and on the doctrine of 'Signatures,' which, among its many symbolic vagaries about lines and markings, connects planetary influence with the hand," says Edward Clodd in the Hibbert Journal.

"Its professors do not neglect other and more rational keys to interpretation of character and temperament supplied by facial expression and general movements, adding to these conscious or unconscious self-revelations by the subject, enabling them sometimes to form a judgment so correct as to strengthen belief in occultism. The palmist deals with the monticuli or mounts of the hand and their markings, and with the lines between them, giving prominence to the thumb as the outstanding feature, concerning which, as an important factor in man's evolution, he is on solid ground. Astronomical significance is given to the seven mounts which are named after the planets, while the four chief lines of the hand are interpreted as indicating, by their length, the duration of life. Thus a psychic or predictive meaning is given to purely mechanical conditions of the organ.

"The creasings and infoldings of the hands are produced by the action of the muscles, the foldings being 'so disposed that the thick loose skin shall be capable of bending in grasping, while it is held down to the skeleton of the hand by fibrous lines of attachment, so as to prevent its slipping with consequent insecurity of grip.' The same lines and mounts are present in the hands and feet of the anthorpoid apes; the so-called lines of love, life, health, and so forth, are present alike in the simian and the human hand, and, presumably, should have the same interpretation. But the authorities of the Zoological Gardens, apparently, have not deemed it worth while to submit the destiny of the big apes to the forecast of the palmist. That the mystic lines should be found on the palms of still-born babes should give added cause of hesitancy to consult the West End prophets.

"The matter may be summed up thus: there is as much warrant for reading fortunes in the lines of the hands as for reading them in the creases of the knees of trousers and in the elbows of coats."

A Mud Turtle's Nest.

The little mud turtle is a common inhabitant of the frequent sluggish creeks of this northern country. It possesses to so marked a degree the qualities differentiating a turtle from all other back-boned animals! Safe within the fortress of a shell, by which it is protected as completely as any species but the terrestrial box turtle, it lives a life of serenity and monotony, supposedly as free from worries as that of any mortal creature.

When tired of contemplating the shimmering dragon flies, the spreading ripples in the wake of a chance muskrat skirting the reeds at the water's margin, it has but to draw its head beneath the surface and sink down through the concealing water weed to blend with the velvet mud at the bottom of the creek, thus in peace and harmony with its surroundings living out its allotted years, however many they may be. Certainly some individuals of this species, with green water moss growing on their mud colored backs, seem old indeed.

Near high noon of a summer day, with the wind in the south and sun burning through a light haze, a female mud turtle had climbed upon a thinly grass-grown point of land, scraped an excavation in the sandy soil with her hind feet, and was laying or preparing to lay her eggs therein. A naturalist paused but an instant to make note of the spot and then moved quickly away so as not to interrupt the procedure. Some hours later he returned with a spade. Scarcely an indication remained that the ground had been broken, but, digging down, six eggs were brought to light. They were quite unlike the long, leathery shelled egg of the painted turtle or the spherical eggs of the snapping turtle. About one inch in length, a little more than one-half as broad, they had hard shells like the eggs of a bird, and were pretty, translucent pinkish white in color.

Learn to Laugh.

Learn to laugh: a good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story; a good story, well told, is as welcome as sunshine in a sick-room.

Learn to keep your troubles to yourself; the world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop grumbling; if you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under pleasant smiles; no one cares to hear whether you have headaches, earaches, or rheumatism.

Learn to meet your friends with a smile; a good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic is not wanted anywhere.

You will pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that you can do, or any kindness that you can show to any human being you had better do it now; do not defer or neglect it.

If you don't exaggerate you never get believed.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Ralpha and the "Stop" Sign

By MYRTA A. LITTLE

©, 1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

This story is going to be about a girl and a railroad—and a few other things.

Ralpha Thomas—the girl through school, and home in Brenton, living on the sleepy, beautiful street with colonial houses on both sides, had been wishing for two things with a vengeance.

The things hadn't come, but the Eastern Branch railroad had, suddenly. It had also bought and paid for its right to cross Brenton's aristocratic thoroughfare, staid old families notwithstanding, and in so doing had incidentally and quite unconsciously tied itself up with Ralpha Thomas' two wishes.

First, Ralpha wanted something to happen, anything 'most, from a balloon ascension to a new kind of cereal; and second, Ralpha wanted to prove somehow that she could do something besides eat, sleep, look pretty, and play lady for her doting father and mother. So, she went hunting, found something interesting—unusually interesting—made plans, and put them up to her father, with results as follows:

"It's preposterous! A Brenton Thomas doing such a thing! Why, it's worse than your last threat to act for moving pictures!" said father, his fingers meeting precisely over patched knees. Ralpha plumped herself on the patches.

"It's not fair to lose all the fun on earth because you're a Brenton Thomas, dad," she pleaded.

"Have you spoken to your mother about it?"

"Mother said it was a joke, and I'd soon get over it. She said nobody but men—er—tended railroad crossings, anyway. I won't get over it, though. Henry Jones, the crossing man, can't—work—any longer, men are scarce—and—"

"Here I have looked forward to your marriage to some prosperous—let us say, writer, and now you're daring to think of being a—crossing tender!" groaned the squire.

"Exactly!" beamed Ralpha. "A crossing tender. Sit in the dinky little crossing house by the hot little stove. Then when the train whistles, dash out and hold up the sign with 'Stop' on it."

"Stop!" said Squire Thomas.

"Exactly," said Ralpha. "Stop everything that's likely to get in the train's way. It isn't as if there were lots of trains, either, I'd be on duty at seven, off at seven at night. Time off at noon. Nice salary. Bigger later, maybe, if—well, if—" Ralpha had the grace to blush, though at the time her father did not know why she blushed.

Father tried another tack. "You do not consider the lives that would be in your hands, Ralpha. You are flippant. You'd have to do more than listen for whistles. What that young Jones put such notions into your head for—"

"Henry Jones is all right!" said Ralpha Thomas, emphatically.

"What did he leave his crossing job for, then? Good job—for him! What did he come to Brenton for in the first place? Where did he come from."

Ralpha evaded the question. "Oh, please, dad," she pleaded. "Let me—just try."

"No, Ralpha, no!"

But, being Ralpha, she did, of course. In fact, in a couple of days Squire Thomas found himself telling two of his friends that daughter thought it would be an interesting experiment, the authorities considered her dependable, a godsend as it were, and so—on and on. So all Brenton was converted, thought it was a jolly idea, liked to see the bright-haired girl holding the black and white "Stop," at the little crossing, and called at the little gray house and told her so.

Ralpha was happy as a June day. The signals were magic things, the green and red and white lights that pricked the darkness, the round flare of the engine like a great sunburst out of nowhere, the tapering threads of track, the puffs of smoke and steam with the sunlight playing on them, the shrieks of the whistle, the big healthy rumble and roar, the hurrying folks, waving their hands, maybe, from hundreds of passing windows. Oh, it was great! It got into Ralpha's blood, just the way it had been intended that it should.

And, at the very start, the man appeared. He had a brand new office in the city five miles from Brenton, and a home in the country, three miles north. He drove a brave, trusty car that slid through the snow like a friendly bob, and from the day Ralpha took up her new work, he always waited at that Brenton crossing, in the morning for the up accommodation to plod by, and in the evening for the down accommodation. Naturally, he talked with Ralpha, while she held the "Stop" sign, and afterwards. Gradually they made astonishing plans, as had also been intended. The man's name was Norton. He was large, dark, rich, had fascinating business connections, and was obviously interested in Ralpha Thomas. He brought her books to read. Ralpha was thrilled; read them from cover to cover. It wasn't all she did. Among other things she signed a contract. Oh, things were happening, all right.

"Good work," said the station agent to Ralpha, after the first month—not about Norton's plans, but about the way Ralpha tended the crossing. "Fine you got permission for this—other business, too!"

"Sh-h!" warned Ralpha. "Mum! It's awfully good of the railroad, of course, but think of the boost it'll be for Brenton. And I'm not neglecting my crossing."

The test-day came. It was afternoon, one minute before schedule time for the 5:16 express. It always passed the down accommodation at Brenton or between Brenton and the first station down the line. It would pass at Brenton tonight. Ralpha was ready for it standing erect, alert, the black "STOP" held firmly in her hands, a new tingle in her fingertips.

Up to the street chugged the brave and trusty car that meant that Norton was, as usual, on time to wait for the down accommodation. Down the street, riding his white horse was Henry Jones. Ralpha stood straight and small, "Stop," held high above her head. The express shrieked at the first curve. Jones' horse reared, the brakes on Norton's car evidently refused to work. It was just as if all the perverse fates on earth were gathering right there round that brave "STOP," to see to it that Ralpha's wish came true, and something—happened.

Something did!

After it happened, presto, Squire Thomas himself descended on the scene. From the corner grocery he had been watching his daughter and Norton and the down accommodation more closely than anybody knew. Now he was right on hand, kicking the pieces of Norton's car out of the way, so he could get to Ralpha, and snatching her out of several men's arms with worthy vim. As a matter of fact, however, Ralpha didn't appear to be hurt, and she did appear mightily—surprised, to say the least.

"O, dad, whatever did you have to turn up now for?" she groaned.

"It's all Norton's fault," glowered father, meaning the accident.

"I jumped," said Norton cheerfully. "Not a scratch."

"Worse luck!" raved father. "That Jones chap's to blame, then. If he'd stuck to his job in the first place, Ralpha wouldn't—"

"I've stuck, all right," said Henry Jones. "You bet. But we'll have to do this thing over again anyway, Squire. Just a test, for lights and things. Greatest thing ever. Aristocratic old town, railroad crossing main street, pretty girl crossing tender, all full of love for the railroad. Dandy night pictures we've got—train coming, Ralpha standing there, you bet! Tried crossing stunt myself, y'know, at first, so I could write my synopsis better. Norton here, director, new corporation in the city. This'll make a five reel, with all the other stuff we've—"

Suddenly the Squire noticed a menacing click click from near by. "What's that?" he demanded.

"Moving picture machine, of course. Camera man's still at it. Thinks we can use this for the real thing I guess. Been looking long time for an aristocratic father, Squire Thomas. You wouldn't—Oh, but, Ralpha said you wanted her to marry a prosperous writer. Great little actress she is. Hasn't she worked! Five year contract signed. Salary raised twice. You wouldn't mind being my father-in-law sometime—in a picture and in—real life—"

"STOP!" thundered the Squire, but nobody seemed to hear him.

NATURE KIND TO OLD MAMMY

Tessie Explains Why She Has No Need to Waste Her Substance on Milliners.

Tessie is the fashionable washerwoman par excellence. There was a time when she used to be a regular old Southern mammy, but now she's so stylish she never wears the same hat for more than a week.

Tessie dotes on them, talks about them all day long while washing and laundering the family's linen, and sometimes wears them when hanging out the wash on the roof.

But just how Tessie managed to wear so many different hats became a mystery. Her salary would never permit such extravagance. None of the hats was a "hand me down" or made over. So there was nothing else to do but to put the question up to her.

"Where do I buy mah hats?" she repeated. "Why, I don't buy 'em; natchur gives 'em to me."

When Tessie was accused of spoofing she explained how nature sheds its generosity upon her. Tessie, it seems, seeks windy neighborhoods.

"Las' week," said Tessie, "I got that velour tam when it was blown off'n a woman ridin' on the L. This here beaver sailor came a-rollin' down Third avenue in that win'storm the other day. But mah best gift from natchur was blown off'n Riverside drive fire escape. It was a red and orange turban with a emerald hatpin in it."—New York Sun.

Auto Wheelbarrows.

Auto wheelbarrows, designed by a contracting firm, are really miniature dumping trucks with a new arrangement of their parts. The machine, described in Popular Mechanics Magazine, is built on a light truck chassis, with the driver's seat at the rear, back of the wheels. The engine is placed between the front and rear wheels, and the hopper is in front of the engine, directly over the front wheels. The dumping mechanism is operated by means of a lever. These machines have a much greater capacity than the ordinary wheelbarrow and have proved economical of both time and labor.

TWO BARGAINS IN USED CARS

D 35 McLAUGHLIN
490 CHEVROLET

Necessities, Not Accessories

WARNER LIQUID SOLDER—Positively seals holes in Radiator or water jacket. Will not clog circulation, but does prevent rust and scale. A valuable asset to new radiators.

D-B CARBON REMOVER—Takes carbon out of engine without removing head. If not satisfied after a trial money will be refunded.

FORD OWNERS—ROADFINDER. An attachment on your headlamps which enables you to turn them with the steering wheel, thus enabling you to see around curves. Have a set installed and if not satisfied after a trial no charge will be made.

P. H. NAYLER
Machine Shop and Garage
PHONE 88 MADOC. ONT.

Paint Your Auto with
Carmote Auto Color Varnish
A Practical Product for the Automobile Owner
Ready for Immediate Use
Sets slowly, permitting even the novice to secure an even, satisfactory job.
Dries in about 24 hours with a beautiful lustre that will stand weather and wear
Comes in 10 Popular Colors. Put up in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints. Ask for Color Card
FRANK DAFOE

Women should Insist

No matter what you buy in kitchen utensils, demand that each article carry the SMP trade-mark shown below. SMP Enameled Ware is safe to use; acids or alkalis will not affect it; it cannot absorb odors; cleans like china; wears for years. Tell the storekeeper you want either

SMP Diamond or Pearl WARE

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of pearl grey enamel inside and out.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

DIMITY

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF STATIONERY DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK OVER OUR NEW LINE OF THE FINEST AND MOST

Up-to-date Stationery in Madoc

Kildare Linen Finish

Boxes	-	50c
Tablets	-	25c
Envelopes	-	20c

QUEEN ANNE

Boxes	-	50c
Tablets	-	40c
Envelopes	-	25c

HOLLAND LINEN

Quire	-	20c
Boxes	- -	50c
Envelopes	- - -	20c

DUTCH FABRIK

Boxes	- -	45c
Tablets	- -	35c
Envelopes	-	20

Review Stationery Store

SPECIAL PRIZES—Continued

ASSOCIATION
42 Best sheaf of Ensilage Corn, about 8 in. in diameter where bound —1.00, .75

CROSS & CO.
43 Best bus. potatoes, any white variety —2.00

FRANK DAFOE
44 Best bushel Apples (to go Institute)—2.00

ASSOCIATION
45 Best Bus. Apples, 1st. and 2nd —1.00, 50

ALEX MILNE Dry Goods
46 Best 1-2 bus. Apples, any variety —1.00

JAS. WHYTOCK, Miller
47 Best exhibit in parade—3.00, 2.00

DAIRY PRODUCE

MADOC CHEESE BOARD
48 Best white or colored cheese for export, 8 factories to be represented and belong to above board—4.00, 3.00, 2.00, 1.00

DOMINION BANK
49 Best white cheese for export—5.00, 4.00, 3.00

BANK OF COMMERCE
50 Best colored cheese made in factories in Madoc district—Silver Cup Value 15.00 Cup to be suitably engraved with maker's name, name of fatory and name and date or Fair.

T. H. Thompson
51 Best white or coloured cheese for export—5.00

ASSOCIATION
52 Best 10lb. Whey Butter in prints —3.00, 2.00

ALEX ROBERTSON
53 Best 5lbs. butter in Roll —2.00

Dr. W. A. DAFOE
54 Best 10 lbs. Dairy Butter —5.00 To be sold to Donor at market price.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
Sales Department, to go to donor.
55 For best 5 piece lunch 2.50, 1.50, 1.00
56 For best collection 3 pies —2.50
57 For best light cake —1.25
58 For best dark cake —1.25
59 Loaf of bread—1.50

QUINN & QUINN
60 Best light layer cake —1.00

JOSEPH BURNS
61 Best apple pie —1.00

HOARD & MOORCROFT
62 Best date cake —1.00

GEORGE WEST
63 Best nut cake —1.00

SAM ROLLINS
64 Largest loaf of bread —2.00

GEORGE MAYBEE
65 Best Pumpkin Pie —1.00

TOM CAVERLY
66 Best pair embroidered Pillow Cases.—1.00

GEO WRIGHT
67 Best dozen Fried Cakes —1.00

JAMES WHYTOCK
68 Best looking lady James Whytock to be judge—1.00

FRED CURRY
69 Best loaf of homemade bread —1.00

MRS. GAVIN WALLBRIDGE
70 For best sample hemstitching Sen. III —.30, .20
71 For best sample hemming Junior III—.30 .20

Dr. W. HARPER
72 Best quart of Maple Syrup —1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

C. J. KILPATRICK
73 Best Chocolate pie—1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

NALON & THOMPSON
74 Best Chocolate layer cake —1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

McINTOSH BROS.
75 Best dressed Chicken —1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

CHAS. WHYTOCK
76 Raspberry pie —1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

C. I. ROSS
77 Best pound homemade candy —1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

FRANK SMITH
78 Best deep apple pie—2.00

SMITH BROS.
79 Best pie any variety —1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

WILFRED SMITH
80 Best layer cake —1.00

DR. W. P. J. ALEXANDER
81 Largest Squash—1.00

E. C. TUFTS
82 Best Roast Chicken—2.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

J. K. ARMSTRONG
83 Best dozen lemon tarts—1.00

WELLMAN & ELLIS
84 Best dozen berry tarts—1.00

R. O'RIORDAN
85 Best dozen buns—1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

REV. WM. HIGGS
86 Best pound of butter—1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

DR. G. FRASER
87 Best fruit cake, 3 lbs.—2.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

DR. W. A. WYPER
88 Best Lemon Pie—1.00
89 Best dozen doughnuts—1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

WILL HART
90 Best chocolate cake, —1.00
Sales Department, to go to donor.

CAVERLY & DOUGAN.
91 Best bouquet of cut flowers —1.00

W. D. ELLIOTT
92 Best light layer cake—1.00
Sales Department to go to Institute

SAM LAPAN
93 Largest and heaviest dozen fresh eggs—1.50, 1.00, .50

JAMES WHYTOCK
94 Best 2 loaves of bread from Five Crowns flour to go to Institute
Flour must be bought from Jas. Whytock —100 flour

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

A constant unremitting process of betterment has been Dodge Brothers policy from the first.

Consistent with that policy, the body lines of the car have recently undergone a new and distinctive revision in design.

The new radiator is singularly smart and graceful. The cowl is higher, and more vividly expressive of the car's roominess and abundant power.

Further improvements in the vital mechanism have notably increased the excess margin of strength which has always characterized the car in every rugged detail of its structure.

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

SEA PHOSPHORESCENCE.

Something About the Cause of This Phenomenon.

During warm summer nights the sea often glistens and flashes with a bluish light, which blazes forth whenever the water is disturbed by the passage of homeward bound fishing boats.

"This phenomenon, known as the phosphorescence of the sea, is," says Mr. Charles H. Butcher in Conquest, "an imposing spectacle, and has been observed by navigators from time immemorial. It is produced by myriads of little 'noctilucae,' scarcely visible to the eye, and to a certain extent by swarms of small medusae or jellyfish, and minute crustacea. To most people the luminosity is very weird and mysterious. The boats seem to cleave a glittering furrow before them, and to leave a trail of sparks in their wake. Each ripple of the waves causes strange gleams of light to pass over the surface of the water, or startles sparks of fire in its depths. Glittering particles in thousands float and play on the surface and seem to pursue each other, and then, mounting to the crest of the waves, scatter in all directions like so much silver foam.

"The little 'Noctiluca miliaris' appears to be the chief cause of the diffused phosphorescence of the sea, and is common in the English Channel. After vivid displays the water will often be tinged with brown by swarms of these tiny creatures, which can easily be captured for examination by means of a muslin net. They were discovered by Surriray in 1810, while investigating the cause of the luminosity of the seawater at Havre. Individually, they are barely visible to the naked eye, for the singular creature is scarce the hundredth part of an inch in diameter. Under the microscope it appears to be a transparent globule of jelly or protoplasm, somewhat ovoid or spherical in shape, and indented at one side. From this cleft springs a long tentacle or filament, by means of which movement is effected, and here and there are internal threads, and luminous points which appear and disappear with great rapidity upon the least agitation.

"The property of producing light appears to reside in other creatures besides the 'noctilucae.' Nothing can exceed the brilliant and dazzling luminosity emitted by the 'Pyrosoma Atlanticum,' a peculiar creature which resembles a small mucous sac. The exterior bristles with long, thick tubercles, shining with brilliance of pale greenish light, and passing with rapidity through various shades of deep red, orange green, and azure-blue.

"Then there is the 'Salpa cristata,' presenting the appearance of transparent masses of the most delicate tissue, composed of ribbons of individuals placed side by side and grafted together. They are inhabitants of the open sea, and live immersed at considerable depths, but when the nights are calm they float on the surface and set aglow their strong phosphorescent light."

CHARLES A. REID
95 Best Quilt—1.00

ROBERT COMFERFORD
96 Best dressed pr. fowl—1.25, .75

W. VINCE Druggist
97 Best dark cake—1.00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (OPEN)

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
98 To Household Science Class—2.50

G. M. WRIGHT
99 Best collection of insects mounted andnamed by children of Public Schools —2.00

DR. G. FRASER
100—For best collection of weeds and wild flowers properly named and mounted. mounting to be taken into consideration. Not more than 30 or less than 20. Judges to be Mr. Hough and Miss Breakell—1.00 .65 .35

REV. T. H. H. HALL
101 Best writing of The Lord's Prayer by boy or girl 15 years or under 1.00 .75 .25

J. B. HOUGH
102 Best collection of Native Trees, named and mounted —1.50, 1.00, .50, 25,

C. J. SMITH
103 Best Table lamp by Senior IV pupil —.75, .25
104 Best Tabouret by Junior IV pupil—.50, .25
105 Best Tabouret by Senior IV pupil—.75, .25
106 Best Spool Holder, by Junior IV pupil—.50 .25
107 Best Knife Box by Class IV pupil—.50, .25
108 Best Nail Box by Class III pupil—.50, .25

F. CURRY
109 Best Relief Map of North America in plasticine —1.00, 50

ASSOCIATION—Class IV
110 Best Darning, Jr. 4—.50, .25
111 Best Hemming, Jr. 4—.30, .20
112 Best Darning, Sr. 4—.50. .25
113 Best Hemming, Sr. 4—.50, .25
114 Art, Pencil Drawing, set of 3 sheets of pupil's work—.50, .25
115 Art, Water Color, spray of leaves—.50, .35
116 Art, Crayons, group of fruit—.50, .35
117 Art, Design—.50, .35
118 Penmanship, 3 stanzas of "Hands all Around"—.50, .35
119 Penmanship 1 foolscap page of Arith Sol—.50, .35
120 Geography, Map of Canada—1.00, .75
121 Geography, Map of the British Isles—1.00, .75
122 Nature Study, collection of insects—.60, .40, .25
123 Nature Study, col. of Ont Weeds at least 10 vtys.—.60, .40, .25
124 Best Hemming, Jr. 3—.30, .20
125 Best Needle Case, Jr. 3—.30, .20
126 Best Patching, Sr. 3—.30, .20
127 Best Pot holder, Sr. 3—.50, .25
128 Writing, 2 pages from Ont. Writing Course—.50, .35
129 Writing, a selection from the Third Reader—.50, .25
130 Drawing, a collection of 4 pieces of pencil work—.50, .35
131 Drawing, a collection of 4 pieces water color—.50, .35
132 Nature Study, 4 weeds and leaves mounted and named—.50, .35.
133 Geography Map of Ontario—.90 .60 .25

CLASS III, JUNIOR
134 Writing, 2 pages from Ontario Writing Course—.50, .35
135 Writing, a selection from 3rd Reader—.50, .35
136 Drawing, collection of 4 pieces pencil work—.50, .35,
137 Drawing, collection of 4 pieces Water Color—.50, .35
138 Nature Study, 6 leaves mounted and named—.50, .35
139 Geography map of Hastings County—.75, .50

CLASS II
140 Writing, selection 10 lines Foolscap—.40, .25, .20
141 Writing, Arithmetic problem, written and solved—.40, .25, .20
142 Art, group of fruits or vegetables in pencil—.40, .25, .20
143 Art, sketch in crayon—.40, .25, .20
144 Nature Study, collection 4 wild flowers, mounted and named —.40 .25 .20
145 Construction work, of cardboard—40, 25 20
146 Construction work, paper folding—40, 25 20

Class I
147 Writing, selection from First Reader—35, 25
148 Art, Illustration of a story or rhyme —35 25
149 Art, Flowers, grasses or leaves in colour—35 25
150 Art, Six standard colours (2x11—25 20
151 Art, Simple scene in colour—35 25
152 Art, Pencil drawing of objects based on cube, square or cylinder—.25, .20
153 Construction Work. Paper Folding —35 25
154 Construction Work Cardboard Cutting —35 25

Primary Class
154a Constructive Work. Plasticine—35 25
155 Writing, selections from Primer —25 20 15
156 Writing, letters large and small—25 20 15
157 Sewing Cards —25 20 15
158 Art, Simple Scenes—25 20 15
159 Construction work, paper cutting —25 20 15
160 Paper cuttings in two colors—.25 .20, .15
161 Art, illustration of stories and rhymes—.25, .20 .15
162 Art, Flowers and Grasses—.25, .20 .15
163 Constructive Work Plasticine—.25 .20 .15
164 Constructive Work Paper folding—.25 .20 .15

M. BONISTEEL Agent for the Pedlar People
165 Butter Rolls not less than 5 lbs—2.25 1.75 1.00

166 Mr. Frank Smith, our well-known Automobile King, will give 3 special prizes for an automobile race against time under the following conditions:—The driver must be alone in the car, and divested of all time-pieces and speedometers; drive as near as possible at the rate of 20 miles per hour or make two trips around the ½ mile track in 3 minutes. This will be a very useful lesson as well as being enjoyed by all, as our police records here show a number of drivers that are very poor judges of speed. Competitors' names must be given the Secretary not later than October 2nd. For further conditions of the contest see Will J. Hill, Secretary—3.00 2.00, 1.00

OTHER DONATIONS

G. H. GILLESPIE, donates to Decorated Auto's 10.00
THOS. H. THOMPSON M. P. 10.00
NALON & THOMPSON 2.00
Wm. SCRUTTON, Barber —1 box cigars value 5.00

MARMORA FAIR
BIGGER AND BRIGHTER EVERY YEAR

Don't Miss the Big Day

Tuesday, September 26

Entries are pouring in and this year's exhibit promises to surpass all former years.

Special Attractions Horse Races, Baseball Tournament between three Intermediate O. B. A. A. teams, Athletic Sports, Ladies' Band, Funny Clowns and Vaudeville, and the biggest Midway yet.

CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS ADMITTED FREE

A. T. NEAL, Pres. H. W. SABINE, Sec'y

North Hastings Review

50 a Year | "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" | $2 to the United States

blished April 6, 1877—No. 39 | Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, September 27, 1922. | Postage Prepaid

Women all admire the NEW DRESSES Shown for the first time at CROSS & CO'S

We are very proud of these Dresses—and to be able to give you a garment beautifully cut and made of such good material, is certainly a pleasure to us.

—DRESSES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES of fine wool Navy Serge with many new ideas of trimming and touches of color.

—DRESSES OF HOMESPUN AND FLANNEL in bright, attractive colors—warm and comfortable. Many Canadian women will go back to the flannel dresses their mothers wore, this winter—and it is a sensible idea.

ASK TO SEE THESE--THEY ARE WORTH WHILE

—MEN'S AND BOYS' NEW FALL CAPS arriving. In all the light shades which are so popular with the young chaps.

—GIRLS' COATS in lovely soft Polo Cloth. Without a doubt the best coats we have ever been able to offer—even for much more money.

NEW MILLINERY every week. We will have no special opening days. Drop in any day or every day. Look the pretty new things over. We will be glad to show them.

CROSS & Co

Madoc

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

Tweed - Ontario

LOOK!—A ONE DAY SERVICE

Bring your Developing and Printing in to-day and get it to-morrow

WORK ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Enlargements at Reasonable Prices and a Full Line of Kodak Supplies.

NALON & THOMPSON
JEWELLERS
MADOC, Phone 117 ONTARIO

After Fifty Years

FOUNDED fifty years ago, the Dominion Bank to-day has a chain of branches throughout the greater part of Canada, and strong foreign affiliations circling the globe. Our half century of banking experience has developed a complete and efficient service and a knowledge of financial affairs, invaluable to our patrons.

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

Y. P. S. Spend Pleasant Evening

With an attendance of forty, a bright programme, and a pleasant social hour, the Young People's Society of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church got away to a good start at its inaugural meeting on Monday night of this week.

Piano selections by Miss Mary Foote and Miss Selma Eagleson and a vocal duet by Miss Lightemess and Miss Lyle, were well rendered and warmly applauded. Rev. S G. McCormack gave a short talk on the aims and purposes of a Young People's Society. Mr. E. A. Bedford presided over the programme and Mr. Mric Cross conducted the business and election of officers.

The following constitute the newly-elected executive:—Hon. Pres., Rev. S. G. McCormaak; President, Mr. E. A. Bedford; Vice-Pres., Miss Grace McCoy; Secretary, Miss Eva Ruport; Treasurer, Mr. Carl Caskey. Organist, Miss Mary Foote; Assistant Organist, Miss Selma Eagleson; Conveners of Committees—Miss Jean McIntosh; Mr Tom Ruport, Rev. S. G. McCormack, Miss Margaret Cochran. Miss Edna Blue.

The meetings are to be held on Monday night of each week at 8 o'clock in the Sunday-school room. All young people and visitors will receive a cordial welcome.

At the New Fair Grounds

The new Madoc Agricultural Society's grounds are situated on the north side of the Queensboro road, a short walk from the Madoc postoffice. On entering the grounds the first building that meets one's view is the ticket office. This building is 10x12, built of matched pine lumber inside and out, with hardwood flooring. It has a mansard roof. The building is painted in cream with brown trimmings and green gables. The ticket office was built by Mr. S. Rollins and donated to the Agricultural Society.

The next building visited was the exhibit building, 80x34, with cement foundation and finished inside and out with matched lumber. It has a hip roof and is covered with metal shingles. The whole building has a neat and compact shape and as everything is new presents a very attractive appearance.

The judges' stand is on the north side of the track and is built of matched lumber with an elevated floor reached by a winding stairway.

Lovers of fine birds will be pleased to learn that provision will be made for the poultry exhibits. The site selected is on the north side of the grounds just west of the exhibit building, will face the south and will consist of a suitable building enclosed on three sides, with a southern exposure. Proper stands will be erected for the placing of the coops.

The Association has almost completed a regulation half-mile track 40 feet wide with corners carried out 50 feet. The grades are very low and the track when completed will be one of the best in the province. As the track is wholly outside the exhibition part of the grounds, and the Association intend to fence the home stretch, there will be absolute safety to visitors to the Fair, as there is no necessity for crossing the track to see any of the exhibits or to witness the speeding on the track. From the judges' stand and from many positions of vantage it is possible for everyone to witness every speeding contest from start to finish.

Paint

It costs a lot to build to-day almost any kind of business block or home, so much money is tied up in a building surely it is the part of wisdom to continue the life of it as long as possible. As a life preserver for wood paint has no equal. It prolongs the life of wood many years. It gives also an attractiveness, a freshness and a beauty to a build far beyond its cost.

A number of our citizens seem to appreciate the merits of paint. Dr. Eagelson has improved the appearance of his home by giving it a fresh coat of paint. Cross &Co's store has been much improved by new windows and by the application of the paint brush .Messrs Caverly and Dougan are also improving the front of their premises.

Gilmour

Our school has again opened with Mrs. Tweedy of Queensboro as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafoe and children and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe Jr., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafoe of Gunter, on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Baker is visiting her parents, near Madoc.

Many have gone to attend high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe Jr made a flying trip to Madoc and back on Saturday.

Mrs. J. Dafoe is visiting her daughter Mrs. M. Tufts of Belleville

Mrs. K. Orkell spent the week end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker.

Mrs. B. Ross and children of Mrs. S. Greenlee.

Miss A. Spry of Madoc is visiting her cousins Misses Flossy and Annie Greenlee.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe Jr. also Mr. nd Mrs. R. Dafoe spent Saturday evening at Mr. D. Sargent of Steenburg.

Miss Rose Dafoe visited at Mrs. Thos. Dafoe Jrs'. on Sunday.

Mr. W. A. McMurray have improved the appearance of his house by a new coat of paint.

ELDORADO

Thrashing is the order of the day.

Mr. Ed Wannamaker has rented his farm to Mr. J. McNut of North Marmora.

Miss Bessie Wilson of Belleville Shelter was home for a couple of weeks visiting her parents and other friends.

Mrs. A. Wilson and daughter Annie May, Mrs. Wm. Warren and daughter Gladys of Bannockburn were the guests of Mrs. G. D. Gordon on Sunday afternoon also Miss Mary and Lucy Andrews of Bannockburn.

Miss Lucy Andrews has taken a position in Mr. Munro's Store Mr. Munro has bought out Mr. T. Nichol of Bannockburn.

MR. Whittle of Stoney-Settlement was in our burg last week

Miss Fox from Stirling was in our burg Saturday selling peaches.

Mr. Alex Hunter, butcher, of Bannockburn visits our burg on Fridays.

Mrs. Alex Gordon and Mrs. C. Gifford was in Madoc one day last week.

Mr. A. Andrews of Bannock burn and his men are thrashing out our neighbourhood.

We have a new grain cracker started in our neighbourhood.

We are glad to see Mrs. Ed. Wilson home again and gaining so fast.

Miss Grace Wilson has gone to take up her teaching again in Percely.

Corn cutting is the orer of the day. Mr. Wright and Mr. Holmes are cutting corn.

Mr. Herbie Hamilton of North Marmara was in our burg for a few days and also cled at Bannockburn. come again Herbie.

Miss Bernice Gordon is gone to High School.

MADOC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY REST ROOM.

The members of the Madoc Womens' Institute are fitting up rooms on the Agricultural grounds as rest rooms for the women and children who visit Madoc's Annual Exhibition next week. We are sure that this is a boon that will be much appreciated by those for which it is being prepared and will bring members to that very worthy organization the Women's Institute.

Dress Goods

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

We have received a shipment of All Wool Dress Materials at prices we are sure will interest you, and which you will appreciate when you note the quality. They are displayed on Centre Counter.

Serge
Navy and Blk. Serge with white hairline stripe, 44 in., all wool. Priced
$1.50

Fancy Dress Material
in Brown, Navy and Black, 44 in. wide, Fine Botany Wool. Priced
$1.25

Dress Material
In Sand, Copen. and Brown, fancy weave. Priced
$1.25

Serge
All Wool, 40 in. wide in Navy, Copen. Brown and Cardinal
85c

We specialize in Ladies' Ready-to-wear and Millinery. Let us serve you.

Quinn & Quinn
Madoc

Ford
SALES AND SERVICE

Truck Utility--Car Speed

The regular Ford Car Chassis gives you Ford Car speed—the box body gives you the facilities of a truck. For handling light merchandise—for retail delivery purposes—for carrying the tradesman. his tools and materials to a job; for running in to market with farm produce, no outfit is so convenient or so economical as the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout.

We will make it easy for you to own one of these business builders. No red tape. Just a moderate initial payment and the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout is yours. You can take a year to pay the balance in equal monthly instalments,

FRANK SMITH
FORD DEALER MADOC

TRUCK SERVICE

We are now in a position to ship our orders to Madoc and surrounding territory by our own truck. This gives quick service and delivers the goods to your door.

If Requested We Will Quote Delivered Prices.

THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.
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Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

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A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

—No better life investment available
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Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

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Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

FINE STATIONERY

BOXED	IN PADS
Society.....50c	Dimity Striped...40
Gages Athenian 50c (3 shades)	Queen Anne.....40
Holland Linen...50c	Dutch Fabric.....35
Vinon Fabrique 50c	Old Windsor.....30
-iana.....40c	Kildare.....25
Society.....40c	Buckingham Lin.25
Delmar Lin.Fab.,35	Onion Skin.....25
Cambria.....35	Snow Drop.....20
Pemberton.....35	Crescent.....15
Royalton Linen..35	Correspondence Cards.. 30c and up
Memories.....30	Statement Paas 15
Salina.....30	Receipt Books.....10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

NEW ONTARIO LOANS

How the Farm Loan System Helps the Northland.

Many Settlers Need Financial Encouragement—Land Values Give Good Security — Systematic Inspection Is Practiced In Making Loans.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

"Money is the greatest need of the whole Northern district at the present time."

This is one striking conclusion submitted to the Agricultural Development Board by one of its staff inspectors after a careful and detailed survey of two or three important sections of New Ontario early this summer.

Farm Loans Meet the Need.

Already there are many evidences to indicate that the new system of long-term loans will go a considerable distance in meeting that need. In the older settlements the great need is buildings, and large numbers of settlers are able to comply with the terms of the legislation. Having got their land from the Crown in most cases, there is no mortgage against it. Having 40, 50 or 60 acres under cultivation, they now have a substantial equity. If there are seed grain liens or mortgages they are usually small, and come under the 40 per cent. clause for removing encumbrances. Subject to individual inspection, they are, therefore, eligible for loans. There are also a number of cases where money is needed to help buy land to enable a young man to start for himself. Interest rates are higher in New Ontario. Eight and nine per cent. are quite common, while reports have been heard of 10 to 12 per cent. being charged. In the ordinary course, therefore, money for these essential development purposes is not available, or not available on terms which make its use practicable. Applications have accordingly been received from every district in the north country.

Not Assuming Heavy Load.

From the Bar River section of the Algoma district came a request for a loan of $5,000 to build a dairy barn. This looked like a pretty substantial dairy barn, but it was shown the farm included 90 acres of exceptionally rich soil, 20 acres of which two years ago produced oats which averaged 100 bushels to the acre and stood five to six feet all over the field. Similar stories come from Sudbury, Timiskaming, Rainy River, Dryden and Thunder Bay, but many are for small loans of $1,000 or less, and the average will, therefore, be between $2,000 and $3,000. This will mean an annual repayment of around $200. So it will be seen settlers are not rushing to assume impossible burdens.

Staff inspectors spent several weeks going over the different districts, and are of opinion that in the old settled sections of New Ontario loans may be placed with as great a sense of security as in Old Ontario. They found, in fact, that sections such as Algoma, New Liskeard, Dryden, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, where settlement has been in progress for twenty-five years or more, development is taking place very similiar to that of Old Ontario. In the Sudbury district good agricultural progress is being made. About 90 per cent. of the population is French-Canadian, the balance being made up of Finlanders, Polacks from Central Europe, and a few of Scottish and English descent.

Land Values High.

Reports from all quarters indicate that land values in the older settled sections already mentioned are high. Prices up to $100 per acre for land, with only moderate buildings, are very common. This is due to several factors. In some sections the land is in pockets between the rocks. Such land is limited in area but very rich in fertility.

Then, too, there are growing cities, substantial towns, or lumber or mining camps adjacent to all the agricultural districts, and these offer a ready market for hay, oats and potatoes, which are the three crops most generally grown. Old Ontario prices, plus transportation costs, which means an advance of 10 to 15 per cent., are paid. These markets would absorb more live stock and live stock products than are produced, and making available money for buildings essential to the wintering of stock will help in developing agriculture along stable lines.

Whether present land values will be maintained is problematical, and the inspectors recommend a maximum of $60 per acre as far as loans by the board are concerned. It is probable the average valuation will not exceed half that figure.

Systematic Inspection Necessary.

Some requests have been received for loans for clearing land, but these do not come under the act and therefore must be excluded. Many of the applications will be for amounts under $2,000. Inspection involves considerable expense and it is evident some plan will have to be adopted so that inspection may be made systematically without covering the same ground too often. No inspection can be made when snow is on the ground. Little building is done in the winter, though timber for building purposes is often taken out. It is, therefore, probable that a plan will be adopted by which two inspections per year will be made for loans for building purposes, one in the spring and one in the fall. Applications will be received up to a certain date and loans passed upon at a certain date. These dates will be fixed so as to accord with the plans and convenience of the settlers as far as possible.

LIVE STOCK FOR SHOWS

A Few Helpful Hints for Youthful Exhibitors.

Bear the Ancestors In Mind—Pick Typy Animals—How to Feed and Handle Colts, Calves and Lambs —Boys Are Making Good as Exhibitors.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Calves that have been fed liberally and judiciously will develop as the factors which we call heredity determine. It will be all calf, but its perfection of form is determined by its parentage. Feed cannot make a square beef calf out of a three-cornered dairy calf. So to begin with the feeder should select the young calf largely on the individuality of the parents. Get a calf that will feed out to be as good or better than its ancestors—something that is worth while spending time and money on—and then take care of it. The breed score cards give clearly what is desired in breed type. These should be studied along with the animal that is being selected for exhibition. Calves should be halter broken when young, and handled gently that they may be quiet and docile at exhibition time. If in proper flesh to look well, ribs and back well covered, it is comparatively easy to complete the work of preparation. Prospective exhibits should be kept in the stable for several weeks previous to the fair, where they can be washed, groomed and blanketed in order that their handling qualities may reach a degree of mellowness that is very desirable in exhibition calves. When exhibiting before the judge see that your calf is standing on level ground, quietly, and with feet well placed so as to present a good appearance. Don't let the other exhibitors crowd too closely and hide your exhibit from view.

Handling the Colt.

The colt selected for competition at the fair should meet the requirements of the class in which it is planned to exhibit. It should also be typical of the breed that it represents. As with the calf, the colt can only be what its ancestors make it. Colts may look very much alike when only a day old, but they certainly do not develop alike, even if the care and feed are the same. So get your start by selecting your exhibition prospect from good type parentage—exhibition stock if you can. Liberal feeding from the beginning on a comparatively narrow ration to develop all the bone and muscle possible should be the aim. Halter breaking and careful schooling to develop courage and tractability should be practiced from the beginning. The colt's feet should be trimmed frequently enough to keep them in proper shape. Teaching the colt to move attractively at the walk and trot, to stand well and to permit handling of its feet is very essential in the general training of the animal. Such training is also a great aid on exhibition day. The colt that has had liberal treatment from birth and developed well, needs but little exhibition fitting. Good feeding will put a bloom on the colt that cannot be attained in any other way. Protection from the hot sun and flies, blanketing and grooming are material aids in developing a desirable coat condition, and should be practiced during the month previous to the exhibition. Ribbon and straw decorations while very attractive to the average good horseman do not carry very much weight with the high class judge, and are not likely to be of influence except in very close competition.

Shaping the Lamb for the Fair.

Lambs presented for exhibition at school or other fairs should, first of all have been born early enough in the spring to be well grown by exhibition time. The lamb's fleece should be kept free of ticks and lice, burrs and dirt. During the season, a washing can be given, if necessary, at least two weeks pervious to the show. Lambs that are kept up and fed in covered pens will show a better fleece than if they had been running out on pasture up to the last minute. The fleece should be neatly trimmed one week or more after washing, if washing is practiced, and care taken to keep the fleece free of chaff and dust until the exhibition is over. In feeding for exhibition, variety in feeding stuffs should be sought in order to keep up the lamb's appetite, using oats, corn wheat, bran, cracked peas, barley meal and oil cake meal for the grain portion of the ration and good alfalfa or red clover hay, and swede turnips as roughage. These feeds if mixed to give a ration, with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6 or 1 to 7 will take care of the growth demands and fatten the lambs. Should it be desired to feed the lambs while running on pasture, the grain ration given can be used. The lambs should be handled sufficiently to make them tame enough to stand well when being exhibited. If more than one lamb is called for in a class, all individuals should be uniform in size, type, condition of fleece and body fleshing.

Getting the Pig Ready.

Pigs presented for exhibition at school or other fairs should first of all be of the proper type and weight for the class in which it is planned to exhibit them. The exhibit should be clean. This condition is best accomplished by an application of warm water, soap and the scrubbing brush. The crate or pen should be well bedded with straw or shavings to make it comfortable and attractive. It should also be free from tails, old wire, broken bottles or any other material likely to injure the exhibit.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

It takes no more to feed a cow that tests high in butterfat, and she may be returning you double in profit.

SHORT TERM CREDITS

How the Government Co-operates With Local Associations.

Individual Farmers, the Township Council and the Government Pool Subscriptions — Managed by a Local Board — Ten Associations Already Doing Business.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

There is one distinctive difference between the system of long-term loans and the system of short-term loans recently inaugurated in this Province. Those who have followed the preceding articles will have observed that long-term loans are made direct by the Agricultural Development Board, 5 Queen's Park, Toronto. In contrast to this, no short-term loans are made by the Board, but are made solely through local associations organized for this purpose.

Short Time Credits Described.

The reason for this difference in method of operation lies in the difference in the nature of the security and the nature of the loan. In the matter of long-term loans, the security is a first mortgage on land, and the personality of the borrower, while important, is secondary. In the short-term loans, the security is a note or lien on chattels, and the personality of the borrower, and his reputation in the community, is one of the big determining factors. Then, too, the loan is usually a small one. With $2,000 as the maximum, the average loan will no doubt be a good deal under $1,000. It would, therefore, be physically impossible for any central office to grant and supervise loans in all the different sections of the Province for small amounts. No other system of granting short-term loans on personal or chattel security by a central office for a whole Province is in existence. Such loans may, however, be granted with reasonable safety by local committees familiar with all the circumstances.

Not So Difficult.

Accordingly, a plan of organization of local farm loan associations has been devised, and this is not so difficult as might at first appear. A membership of thirty is required, and each member must take one share of stock, value $100, and make a payment of 10 per cent., or $10. This stock represents capital, and is held in reserve. There is little likelihood of any farther payment ever being required on capital account. After the necessary membership is signed up, the township council and the Government are each asked to appoint two directors, and subscribe for one-half the amount of stock subscribed by local members; this to be added to the reserve. When these directors have been appointed, the association elects a president, vice-president and one director. These officers, with the two Government directors and the two township directors, constitute a board of seven, which, thereafter, looks after the business of the association. A secretary-treasurer is appointed, and he is the only paid officer permitted. When the association is thus formed it continues from year to year with the usual annual election of officers, and applications for loans can then be made from time to time to the secretary-treasurer, who will arrange to have them considered by the directors.

In practice, it will probably be found desirable to have meetings at stated periods for the consideration of the loans. In this way, loans may be passed without any inconvenience either to the borrower or to the directors.

Associations Already Formed.

Although this plan has been before the farmers of the Province for only a few month, ten associations have been formed, and are doing business, while two others have been formed, but have not yet passed on loans. Loans granted range from $125 to $1,800, in individual cases, and are for all manner of purposes in connection with farm work. They are repayable at the end of the year with interest at 6½ per cent., but, of course, may be renewed for another year if the directors feel that such renewal is justified.

Each applicant submits to the association a detailed statement of his assets and liabilities, and also signs a promissory note. The application is then endorsed by the president and secretary of the association and sent in to the Board for approval and for issuing of cheque to cover the total amount loaned to an association. While, therefore, the subject is approached from the standpoint of helping the man on the land in carrying out his farming operations, it will be seen that due regard is paid to the question of security, and if reasonable discretion is exercised there is no reason why any of the money so loaned should go astray.

Well Distributed.

The number of associations now doing business is regarded as a very satisfactory start. With the new system it was not expected that such associations would spring up in a night all over the Province, nor was it regarded as desirable that such should occur. The associations now in existence are well scattered over the province. The Board of Directors selected includes some of the very best farmers in the country. Their interest in the matter and their public-spirited efforts to assist their neighbors in the matter of finance gives the associations organized a good standing in their respective communities.

The future of this plan is now in the hands of the farmers themselves. It was placed on the Statute Book as an alternative system of merit in itself, and of value as an alternative where other agencies were found inadequate or unsatisfactory.

PLUMBING ON THE FARM

Running Water Not a Luxury, But a Necessity.

Practical Hints on Home Installation —The Water Service Pipes—The Fixtures—Have a Good System of Drainage for Waste Water.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A plumbing system consists of three main parts: Water service, fixtures, and waste pipes.

The Water Service Pipes.

The duty of these pipes is to convey the water from the supply to the fixtures. They should be galvanized iron of first-class quality, and the size for the house is ½-inch, except the one that connects the hot water boiler to the kitchen range or furnace, which is ¾-inch in size. Pipe is bought by the foot in small quantities and by the 100 feet in large quantities, and the price for galvanized iron pipe at the present time is 10 cents per foot for the ½-inch, and 12 cents for the ¾-inch. The amount required for a house is about 120 feet, but it varies with the size of the house and the layout, particularly the location of the bathroom in relation to the kitchen, also whether soft water is on tap as well as hard water. Sections of pipe are joined together by threaded couplings, and red lead or a special paste is used on the threaded parts to make the joints tight and preserve the threads from rusting and becoming permanently set. The water in these pipes is usually under 30 to 50 pounds pressure, and all joints must be positively water-tight, particularly so if the pipes are laid under floors.

Test the Pipes for Leaks.

After they are installed and before they are covered up either under floors or in partitions, and before they are covered up for good, the water should be turned on under good pressure and a thorough test made for leaks, not only at the joints but all along the pipe line, as a small hole or split would cause a serious leak.

Be sure the man operating the threading tool knows his job and does it properly. It is very essential that the water pipes be located safe from frost, and therefore it is highly advisable to keep them away from the outside wall of the house or stable, if possible.

It is particularly imperative to keep the pipes connecting the hot water boiler to the kitchen range or furnace fire box from freezing, as a stoppage in this line would cause a blow-out upon the fire being started in the morning, and serious loss of life or property would likely occur, and lastly it is very poor economy to install anything less than the highest quality of galvanized pipe, never use wrought iron pipe for water, galvanized always.

Plumbing Fixtures.

These comprise the kitchen sink, laundry tubs, bathtub, lavatory sink, and closet. There is a considerable variety in the style and quality of these articles, and naturally a large range in prices. You should insist on a good quality of enamel coating on the fixtures, this is very important. The standard dimension of some of these fixtures are as follows:—Kitchen sink, 20 x 30 inches. This sink should have a back, and one drain board, at least, of wood or enamelled iron should be provided for, two are better. The sink should be located at the most convenient height above the floor for the women using it; not too low, else undue stooping has to be endured. A 5-foot bath tub is the standard size. It should be placed far enough from the wall to make easy cleaning around it possible. The lavatory sink may be secured in a shape either for side wall or corner installation. In the installation of a closet insist on a stop cock on the feed pipe to the tank so that if the tank needs repairing the water can be turned off just below the tank. Any standard type is satisfactory.

The cost of a standard outfit is about as follows: Lavatory sink complete with trimmings, $14.5[illegible] Closet complete, $35.00. Kitchen sink, 20 x 30 inches, with bibbs and trap, $23.35. Laundry tubs, $55.0[illegible] Bathtub, 4½ or 5 feet, $66.50, a total of $204.35. The cost of the soil pipe, water pipe and connections including labor for installing these and the fixtures is about $195, making a total of about $400.00.

A Drainage System.

This part of the plumbing system consists of the soil pipe or stack that extends from the sewer up through the house and out beyond the roof. All the wastes drain into this pipe and by it are carried to the sewage disposal system. Each fixture is connected to this main drain by a small pipe having a trap to keep bad odors from coming back from the sewer. The stack is 4-inch cast-iron pipe made in 5-foot sections, and the joints are caulked with oakum and lead. The other pipes are 2 inch and 1½ inch, either iron or lead. Installing this part of this work, as the water service pipes, is commonly known as "roughing in.' Space will not permit of further treatment of the subject.

Write the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, for advice, and for a copy of Bulletin 267, "Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal," by R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Few gardeners realize the importance of pulverizing the soil as deeply as it is ploughed. No matter how perfectly the surface is prepared, if the soil is coarse and lumpy below, the plants will not thrive. Large open spaces in the soil are a detriment, but a large number of very small open spaces in the soil are a benefit.

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WUJASZEK JANOWSKI.

One of the Zealous Workers for Poland Honored.

Warsaw has lately celebrated the jubilee of one of the most popular and characteristic figures in Polish social life, Alexander Janowski, familiarly and affectionately known as Wujaszek (uncle) all over the length and breadth of Poland.

When he began his activities — 25 years ago — as guide, teacher and friend of the youth of the nation, it was a political crime punished by imprisonment and exile to Siberia, to teach the Polish people their history, to inculcate respect for the traditions of the past, or to inspire them with the belief in their future liberation. Poland was to be wiped out of the hearts of the people as it had been wiped out politically from the map of Europe.

It was illegal to teach the Polish language in the schools, the pupils were punished even for speaking Polish within the school buildings, the teachers being either Russians or Russianized Poles. Private schools, if existing at all, were subject to severe inspection and immediately closed if it was discovered that lessons were being given in Polish. In spite of all this the Poles succeeded in evading Russian vigilance and the youth acquired not only a knowledge of their country's history, language and literature, but were imbued with a deep patriotism.

Among these devoted teachers Alexander Janowski takes a first place. He was the first to inaugurate a system whereby the young people gained a practical knowledge of their country by means of excursions to all parts of Poland, so that they might become acquainted not only with the geography but also with the people of their country, their habits and customs, their way of living and their traditions, their songs and dances and their peasant arts.

In the beginning all these expeditions had to be undertaken sub rosa. When the boys met their guide the utmost secrecy had to be maintained, with the result that they were not found out and the society increased.

One of the most distinguishing features of "Wujaszek's" influence was that it was quite independent of any party political tendency. He inspired the youths with a true patriotism uncolored by any political faction.

His sympathy with and understanding of human nature enabled him to command the obedience of the young people, while his personal charm and humor endeared him to them all. While recognizing the separate individuality of his charges he influenced them imperceptibly and gained their love and respect.

After the Russian revolution of 1905 the society which had increased to a great extent was officially recognized and Janowski was able to act openly and on a larger scale. Branches were formed all over the country, lectures were held, artistic post cards with views of Polish landscapes and places of interest were published, a series of publications, many of them written by Janowski himself, were issued and social gatherings were instituted. Above all the excursions over the country were extended. The society was called "The Society for Knowing the Home Country." It numbers now thousands of members.

When the Polish state regained its independence Janowski was nominated head of the Department of Adult Education under the Ministry of Education. In this capacity he organizes courses for adults, lectures, theatrical representations for the people, concerts, etc. His energy is unflagging, his popularity unwaning.

He has even become endeared to many on the other side of the ocean, for just before the war he journeyed to the United States and held a series of lectures in different towns for the Polish colony. Some lectures he even gave in English, which were attended and listened to with interest by Americans.

Lately he has extended his activities by instituting courses of lectures with the object of teaching the Poles more about foreign countries, thereby promoting a good understanding and friendly feeling among the nations of the world. In this way he aims at a policy of world peace and prepares the ground for a new and united Europe.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the festivities connected with Alexander Janowski's jubilee were attended by a great number of people, and that many presentations were made.

Ammunition and Arithmetic.

Some patient German professors have ascertained that the amount of barbed wire made in Germany during the war would be sufficient to erect a barbed wire hedge, 70 feet 2.85 inches thick, right round the republic. They estimate, too, that the sand-bags turned out would, if filled, make a wall, 6.5625 feet thick and 9.84375 feet high, from Berlin to Constantinople.

If all the artillery ammunition manufactured in 1917 had had to be placed on one train, that train would have had its engine at Hamburg station, while the guard's van would have been in danger of falling into the Bosphorus.

It used to be said that it took a soldier's weight in lead to knock him out of the fighting line. How interesting to learn what weight of metal was needed to do that in the great war.

Soap Bubbles Aids Science.

Every one who buys gasoline for his automobile has a direct concern in the efficiency of engines, the study of which is being assisted by soap bubbles, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. These are now being used at the Bureau of Standards in determining the rate of propagation of flame in combustible mixtures of gases. Strangely enough, for years there has been sought a means whereby explosions coul dbe studied under constant pressure free from complicating circumstances, but it was just recently pointed out at this institution that soap bubbles afford in ideal washion what is wanted.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Strange Custom Still Exists In British Parliament.

When the London Gazette announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had appointed Sir William Mount to be Steward and Bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern, not one man in a thousand knew what it meant. When a day or two afterward the Speaker issued a writ for the Newbury Division of Berkshire, which Sir William had represented in the House of Commons, the matter became a little plainer.

It is one of the absurdities of the British Constitution that when so many men would give half their fortunes to get into Parliament, members are still supposed to serve against their will. The last trace of this may be seen in the fact that they are not allowed to resign their seats. Once elected, a member must retain the trust confided in him by his constituents till the dissolution of Parliament, excepting certain eventualities, such as if he become bankrupt or is expelled for an offence against the law, or accepts an office of honor or profit under the crown.

The last condition is the means of happy escape for the member who wants to shake off his legislative responsibilities. He applies to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bestow on him the stewardship of one of the three Chiltern Hundreds, or an office of a similar nature, such as the stewardship of the Manor of Northstead of East Hendred, or of Hempholme.

Centuries ago the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire, were covered with woods, which afforded a convenient lurking place for robbers. The crown therefore appointed a steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, whose duty it was to protect the inhabitants against their lawless neighbors. Centuries have passed; the woods have gone; the names of the robbers are forgotten; but the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds flourishes, though with this difference, that as his duties are merely nominal, he receives no emolument.

Nevertheless the office is one of "honor," if not profit, under the crown, and by accepting it a member of Parliament automatically vacates his seat. The office is resigned as soon as another member desires to escape from Westminster, and it has sometimes been applied for and resigned by different persons three or four times in one week. With regard to the practice of bestowing it, Mr. Gladstone said the rule was "to consider whether the gentleman who asks for the office can by any possibility be escaping from any duty he owes to Parliament; and, unless there is some ground or color of positive objection of this nature, to grant the office without making further inquiry."

Eighty years ago the stewardship was refused, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer suspected that the applicant, Viscount Chelsea, was trying to avoid an investigation into political bribery.

Over and over again certainly since 1775, when George Grenville took the matter in hand, a bill has been introduced to enable a member to vacate his seat on his own initiative, but all in vain, and the London Gazette still solemnly announces that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed — to be "Steward and Bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern."

Wrecks Belong to the King.

Some time ago a plumber's laborer was hurt by a falling water-trough, when working aboard a liner in the Royal Albert Dock. He applied for compensation, and this was granted on the curious ground that a ship in dock is "part of the plant that is being used from the quay to load it."

There are all sorts of odd points in shipping law, and some of them need revision. Many of our passenger and emigration regulations date back to acts made sixty or seventy years ago, and are quite out of date to-day.

For instance, there is still a regulation in force that passenger vessels may not carry passengers on more than two decks. Of course, the law is a dead letter, and there would be serious trouble if any attempt were made to enforce it. Another absurd regulation which has never been repealed dates back to the days before steam, and is to the effect that any vessel carrying emigrants must carry six months' provisions.

All British ships are examined periodically to see that they carry proper lifeboats and lifebelts, and that these are in good condition. The trouble is that foreign ships using British ports can set these regulations at naught.

A ship wrecked upon the British coasts is crown property, but since former British monarchs have in times past granted certain of their rights to subjects, it is sometimes the lord of the manor who profits. For instance, a vessel wrecked anywhere near the Cinque Ports belongs to the warden of these ports.

In order to constitute a wreck, the remains of the vessel must be fast on the land, and there must be no life saved. If so much as a dog or cat is left alive on the wreck, the wreckage is vested in the crown for a year and a day; at the end of that time, if not claimed, it becomes crown property.

Ancient Saloon.

The saloon was known in ancient Pompeii, as recent excavations disclose. A bar has been found, with a furnace and caldron for making the brew; there was even a little liquor left in the caldron. Election appeals were found on the walls; Lollius, a duumvir who looked after streets and sacred buildings, asks the votes of the frequenters of the saloon. This method of seeking votes antedates 200 B.C.

Garlanded Cows.

In Switzerland when the cows are driven to the mountain pastures for the summer, the leader, which wears a bell, has her neck garlanded with flowers for luck.

Rats Carry Disease.

Accidental infection of a young woman bacteriologist of the New York state health department from a rat which she was examining in search of the germ of epidemic juandice, has furnished the first direct evidence that microbes harbored by these rodents can introduce that disease in human beings.

Ants That Eat Flowers.

A new type of ant, large, vicious, and prolific, is playing havoc with the flower industry of the Italian Riviera. Horticulturists are required to report the appearance of this pest immediately, and to take prescribed steps for its destruction. The ants are supposed to have been introduced from the Argentine.

FAMOUS DWARFS.

General Tom Thumb Would Not Attract Attention Now.

The first dwarf to be widely exhibited was the famous Tom Thumb. As a pigmy, he would attract little attention nowadays, his height being 34 inches. He was shown by P. T. Barnum together with Mercy Lavinia Warren, who was three inches shorter. We have seen a good many much smaller people within recent years.

Tom Thumb, after reaching thirty years of age, took a sudden notion to grow, adding several inches to his stature. This was bad for business; but he had by that time acquired a considerable fortune. He was a good deal of a "sport," drank rather hard, and died in his early forties.

Mercy Lavinia Warren became Mrs. Tom Thumb, the marriage of the Lilliputian pair, promoted by the showman, being celebrated with much display for advertising purposes. At last accounts she was still living, at the age of nearly eighty years.

The longevity of dwarfs affords evidence of the fact that they are normal people, save in point of size. They live as long as ordinary folks, and a number of them are on record as having reached great ages. Only a short time ago there died in Brooklyn a woman pigmy, Mrs. Jeannette Schwartz, who claimed 106 years.

Richebourg, a French dwarf, who died in Paris in 1858, was 23 inches tall. He reached the age of 90. Richard Gibson, a dwarf attached to the court of Charles I. died at 87. He was the father of nine well-proportioned children of normal stature. Jeffrey Hudson, a celebrated dwarf of the time of Charles II., died at 63. He was employed as a page by the Duchess of Buckingham, who, on the occasion of an entertainment in honor of Queen Henrietta, had a huge make-believe pie prepared, out of which the little fellow, dressed in court costume with a sword, unexpectedly stepped. As he made his bow to the Queen, the duchess formally presented him to her majesty. Hudson fought two duels, one with a turkey cock and the other with a Mr. Crofts, who had been so imprudent as to laugh at him. Crofts was shot dead.

Another famous French dwarf, called Joujou, who was born in 1739, died at the age of 98. A Polish pigmy, Count Boruwalaski, lived to celebrate his 97th birthday.

Dwarfs are not inferior in intelligence to ordinary people. As a rule, indeed, they seem to be rather exceptionally bright. Boruwalaski was noted as a wit.

Within recent years we have seen dwarfs in bunches — companies of them exhibited at the New York Hippodrome and Coney Island, or touring the country as organizations of stage-players. They present delightful fairy plays—such, for instance, as "Jack and the Beanstalk," with a very tall man, perhaps a freak of stature, to take the part of the giant.

Hunting for human freaks is a business like any other in these days. Showmen's agents seek them in all parts of the world. Perhaps somewhere in the Balkans a traveling agent, acquisitive of such points of information, learns that in a certain village there is a remarkably tiny man or woman. He goes there, takes a look at the pigmy person, and, if the latter is little enough, engages him or her for exhibition purposes, with a contract guaranteeing a handsome salary. The money tempts; very likely it is more than the pigmy's family ever thought of earning or possessing. Besides, there is the lure of America, that land of wealth. It is in this way that the companies of dwarfs have been collected.

The Finger Print.

The researches of Sir Francis Galton, conducted less than forty years ago, bear fruit in the proposal to test the genuineness of a painting said to have been done by Leonardo Da Vinci, over which a dispute has arisen. Advantage is to be taken of the custom of painters in Da Vinci's day of modelling with thumb and forefinger the freshly painted surface of a picture. A picture known to be a copy will be compared with the painting in dispute, and men versed in the classification of finger marks are confident that they will be able to determine whether both paintings were done by the same hand, as has been asserted. The field of utility of the finger print is being rapidly extended. Formerly used only to identify criminals, it is now widely employed in the classification of others, such as illiterates who cannot sign their names to money orders, and patients in hospitals who are temporarily deranged, and some bankers urge the general adoption of the system as a protection against forgeries. Only the odium growing from its association with prison records, in all probability, prevents a much wider use than now prevails.

The Diamond Beetle.

One of the most beautiful of all insects is the "diamond beetle" of Brazil. According to the recent investigations of an American naturalist who has lately visited that country, the sparkling colors of this beetle, which blazes with extraordinary brilliance in the sunshine, originate in an entirely different way from the hues of butterflies. The scales of the diamond beetle appear to consist of two layers, separated by an exceedingly thin interspace, and the light falling upon them experiences the effect of interference, so that the resulting colors correspond with those of thin plates or of the soap bubble.

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GASPARD DUBARD.

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W. L. SMITH

MADOC, ONTARIO

BY-LAW NO. 372

To raise by way of loan $12,000. upon the credit of the Municipality of the village of Madoc.

WHEREAS there is established in the village of Madoc a High School under the Jurisdiction of the Council of the village of Madoc, and

WHEREAS the Department of Education for the Province of Ontario has issued instructions to the High School Board of the Village of Madoc that the ventilation and heating systems of the school be changed, that the closets at present in use in the building be taken out and a proper system installed to replace same together with certain other minor changes and repairs in order that the building may conform to certain regulations and provisions pertaining to High Schools for the Province of Ontario, and

WHEREAS the High School Board of Madoc village did on the 10th day of June 1922 make application in writing to the Municipal Council of the village of Madoc asking for the issue of debentures to the amount of $12,000, principal, covering a period of twenty years in order to pay for the necessary alterations and repairs, and

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary and expedient to issue debentures of the Corporation of the village of Madoc for the purpose aforesaid, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to issue the said debentures at one time and to make the principal of said debt repayable by yearly sums during the period of 20 years being the currency of said debentures, said yearly sums being of such respective amounts that the aggregate amount payable in each year for principal and interest in respect of said debt shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount so payable in each of the other Nineteen years of said period, and

WHEREAS the amount that will be required by the Municipal Act to be raised annually during the said period of twenty years by special rate for paying the said sum and interest will be the sum of $1046.21 and

WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable property of the village of Madoc, accordingly to the last revised assessment roll is $350,925, and

WHEREAS the amount of existing debenture debt of the said Municipality is $8282. and no principal and interest is in arrears,

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the corporation of the village of Madoc hereby enacts as follows,-

1 That it shall be lawful for the said village of Madoc, for the purpose aforesaid to borrow the said sum of $12,000, and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the amount of $12,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, said sums to be paid in twenty equal annual instalments of $1046.21, said payments of $1046.21 being the instalment necessary to pay the principal and interest as aforesaid accruing due on said debt.

2. It shall be lawful for the Reeve of said Municipality and he is hereby authorized and instructed to issue twenty debentures for the sum of $1046.21 each payable respectively in 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 years, each of said debentures to be signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Treasurer and the Clerk shall attach thereto the Corporation seal of the village of Madoc.

3 The said debenture or debentures shall be payable in 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 years from the date hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the village of Madoc.

4. For the purpose of paying the amount of principal and interest to be secured by the said debentures, the sum of $1046.21 shall be raised annually by special rate to be levied and collected upon and from all the assessed property in the said Municipality, in each year until the said debt, interest and principal, be fully and completely paid.

5 This by-law shall come into operation and be of full force and effect on and after the 15th day of December 1922.

Passed in open council, signed sealed and numbered 372.

Council Chambers, Madoc July 14 1922.

Alex S. Cochran, Clerk — Joseph Burns, Reeve

FRED HAM

GENERAL MASON

Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL

SAM LAPAM

Drink Bill of British Isles

Lord Leverhulme, the great soap manufacturer, said a few days ago that if Great Britain would adopt prohibition she would be able to pay the United States the money she borrowed in the war in three years. It is calculated that in the past year the drink bill of Britain was two billion dollars, which includes not only what was spent for drink, but what was also paid in taxation, so one can calculate for himself how long it would take for Britain to clean the slate with the United States if every dollar now spent on drink were diverted to that purpose. There may be in the British Isles a large number of people whom even this inviting prospect would not convert to prohibition, people who would rather spend a shilling for a drink than turn it over to Uncle Sam. But there are also people in the United States who regard Great Britain as a defaulting debtor, and who think it unfair and almost dishonest that she could continue to spend huge sums on drink before settling the war account.

As estimated by P. W. Wilson, the well-known English newspaper writer, now an American correspondent of the Daily News, the drink expenditure in Britain and Ireland amounts to about a dollar a head per week for the entire population, or five dollars a week for the average family. Before the war there were hundreds of thousands of British workers who did not earn more than a pound a week, and, though wages have increased in almost all trades, it is staggering to think that a pound a week is laid out on drink.. The figures are the more shocking when one recalls that unemployment is acute, and that about one worker out of six is without a job. That the great bulk of the drinking is done by people of moderate or slender means is indicated by the statistics which show that only one-fifteenth of the expenditure goes for wines, which are more expensive than other liquors, and are, as a rule, the beverage of the wealthy. Beers remains the national tipple.

In discussing the obstacles which the British prohibitionists have to face, Mr. Wilson points out that strong drink was the first of beverages, apart from water and wine, in the Old Country. It was established before tea, coffee, cocoa, lemonade or other light drinks were introduced. The British reformer is not faced with any such problem as was met by Kansas and many other American states that voted dry. The American states often had to consider whether they would permit a public house to be built where no public house, or, indeed, any other kind of house, existed before. The British reformer has to consider whether he will tear down or close up a public house that has existed for centuries, one, perhaps, that is famed in literature.

There is another vital difference. It may have been forgotten of late years, but it is, nevertheless, the fact that the anti-saloon movement in the United States was really an anti-corrupt political movement. If the American saloon had not mixed in politics, if it had not permitted itself to become headquarters for corrupt politicians, and almost a synonym for all that was thuggish in American government, the saloon might exist to-day. To clean up their politics, to get decent local government, Americans discovered in a thousand cases that they had first to abolish the local saloon. In Britain there is no analogy to this condition. In many communities the publican is the most respectable. He is usually a church-goer. He is often a church warden, and, perhaps, a kind of benevolent moral censor. He is the best known, perhaps the most kindly, man in the neighborhood.

Moreover, the brewing interests took no particular interest in politics until the nineties, when they began to suspect that temperance sentiment, as well as financial necessities, prompted some of the taxes upon them. They then made a wise move. Most of them turned their businesses into joint stock companies. Instead of being a hundred or a thousand brewers, there became a million, or more than a million, holders of stock in breweries. Any move calculated to reduce their profits or impair their capital became a move that a million voters would actively combat. Mr. Wilson believes, however, that they have made the same mistake that the American liquor interests made—they declined to tread loyally in any kind of middle path. They opposed every restriction, and as their taxes increased they decreased the quality of the beer, thus making enemies among their consumers. He says that Mr. Lloyd George at heart is a prohibitionist, and would, if he had the power, do his best to curtail or abolish the drinking of liquor in England.

Influenza a Word.

After consideration the commission of the French Academy has admitted the word "influenza" to the French language. It is said that there is little fear that on this account the synonym grippe will find its popularity in any way diminished among Parisians, for it is shorter and more descriptive.

Poor Law Relief in England.

There were 1,519,823 persons in England and Wales in receipt of Poor Law relief on November 5 last, the highest number for 72 years. At the end of the year the figure had dropped to 1,366,569.

Lost Time.

Nine million working days were lost during March and April owing to labor disputes. A full working year is about 300 days, so that the time lost was 30.000 years.

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THE KAISER'S CROWN.

Perhaps This "Symbol" Has Never Existed.

That there never was a German or Prussian crown in the sense in which that symbol of rulership is generally conceived, a bejeweled piece of headgear, passing from father to son, from generation to generation, intact and intangible, has been asserted by a writer in the Berliner Tageblatt, discussing recent guesswork of what is to become of the Hohenzollern properties. The article reads in part:

"For as long as can be remembered the German crown was reconstructed for each new ruler who ascended the throne, and after the act of coronation it was often immediately taken to pieces. It was very rare for a Prussian ruler ever to make any further use of his crown after the coronation. Frederick the Great, the most intelligent of the Hohenzollerns, had his crown taken to pieces immediately after his coronation, in the presence of Queen Elisabeth Christine, and he turned the diamonds and pearls over to the queen 'for other uses.'

"Only after the death of Frederick the Great did it occur to the court circle that, according to ancient ceremony, 'the' crown was necessary for the burial services, so the stock of family jewels was gone over in a hurry and 'a' crown assembled. It happened that there was on hand a metal form of a crown, the so-called carcasse. After the interment this crown was at once dismantled. Furthermore, Frederick the Great had the insignia of the chain of the Order of the Black Eagle, founded in 1701, which was valued at 184 'Reichstaler,' melted down, together with some old crown 'carcasses,' and made into a gold table service.

"In the history of the German crown a special chapter is filled by the 'little Saucy,' a diamond of 34½ carats, the handsomest stone among the Hohenzollern family jewels. It hung from the front of the crown that Frederick the First put on his head. Frederick the Great had it taken out in 1740 and turned it over to his consort. Queen Louise used it as a pendant to a necklace, and it was also worn that way by the late Empress Augusta Victoria.

"How the crown jewels wandered around is revealed by the fact that in 1742, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince August Wilhelm with the daughter of Queen Elizabeth Christine, the latter had to lend the young bride some jewels to make a crown; later the jewels had to be returned. It is a piece of tragic irony that only the last German Kaiser, through a Cabinet order, decreed the permanent existence of the German crown. He ordered that the carcasse and the jewels must not be separated, and described the make-up of the crown as follows:

"'The band is set with twenty-four big rose diamonds. Above each pair of stones on the band there rise the eight clover leaves, each set with three good-sized and one smaller rose diamond. From the clover leaves there rise eight hoops, each set with twelve rose diamonds, to the vertex, upon which rests the imperial orb, consisting of a big sapphire, with the cross set in diamonds. Between the clover leaves there are eight prongs, each set with a rose diamond and a big translucent pearl. The crown is to be provided with a purple lining reaching the hoops. W.R.'

'So this is accordingly the last German crown. It was young enough. The other symbols of imperial and royal power were older. The sceptre, which — with the exception of the eagle at the point—perhaps goes back to the days of Frederick I.; the imperial seal, the regimental staff, the imperial flag and the imperial helmet and spurs. All these insignia, as was also the case with the entire property of the former Prussian ruling family, were seized by the Prussian Government and are being held in a safe place by the former 'Ministry of the Royal Family' and the Ministry of Finance, jointly, until the time when the settlement between Prussia and the Hohenzollern family over the family property of the former ruler shall be effected."

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WOOD LOT FOR SALE

144 acre wood lot for sale, being lot 29, concession 7, Madoc Township one mile from Bannockburn Station. This lot is heavily timbered. For further particulars apply to T. A Lewis, 211 Arlington Ave., Toronto. 38-41

FOR SALE

9 room brick house with furnace and bath, also barn.

Apply to
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Phone 109

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At once one bicycle nearly new,

Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICE,

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.

Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

SURROGATE COURT

Notice to Creditors of Estate of Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the Thirteenth day of August, 1922, at the said Township of Madoc, are requested to deliver to the undersigned solicitor of John O'Rorke, Executor of the Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or before the Seventeenth day of October, 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc this 12th day of September, A. D. 1922.

JOHN O'RORKE, Executor. D. E. K. STEWART, Solicitor for Executor

37-40

McIntosh Bros.

Saturday, Sept. 30th

DOLLAR DAY

See our windows and display Tables for Bargains

ONE DAY SALE

Prices good for Sale day only

McIntosh Bros.

Don't Miss This Sale
Remember the Date

Saturday, Sept. 30th

Big Dollar Bargains

MILNE'S
SPECIAL THIS WEEK

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
Regular $3.75, for
$1.95

WHITE VOILE BLOUSES
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Butter Wrappers Printed or Plain at the Review Office

Local and Personal

Mr. Kinnear Cross was in town this week.

Mr. Alex Milne left for Toronto on Tuesday.

Mr. Ambrose Smith attended Bancroft Fair.

STOP at McIntosh Bros. Dollar sale on Saturday.

Mr. Gordon Munro left on Thursday for Montreal.

Big Dollar Sale at McIntosh Bros. on Saturday 30th inst.

Mr. Erskine Jenkins left Thursday for Queen's University.

The Houston Co. Ltd. desire to draw particular attention to their ad this week.

Mr. Carl Tulnelty left on Tuesday for Kingston to resume his studies at Queen's.

Mr. Angus Nicolson spent a couple of days in Frankford last week attending Frankford Fair.

Eric W. Cross left on Tuesday for Kingston, where he will resume his studies at Queen's University.

Mr. Walter Rupert winner of the McMaster Scholarship left for McMaster College Monday last.

Miss Beryl Weese of Prince Edward spent Monday in town the guest of Mrs. W. D. Elliott.

Harold F. Cross, B. A., left last week for Toronto where he will attend the Law School at Osgoode Hall.

Miss Margaret Watson and Miss Eva Bouchard left on Tuesday for Kingston where they will attend Queen's University.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nicolson, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nicolson of Frankford spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. Rolland McClelland and little son Bert of Peterboro and sister Mrs. Elmer Fowler of Welland are visiting friends around Madoc.

The Women's Institute of Madoc ask all members and friends to kindly give donations of cake, pies and sandwiches to supply lunches for the fair.

Mrs. Neil McGillivary, sister of Mr. Angus Nicolson, and her daughter, Mrs. M. Ashley both of Huron County, are visiting Mr. Nicolson and friends in the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Watson and Mrs. Harry Watson returned to their home at Snelgrove after spending a few weeks at Fairview Moira Lake.

Mr. Slaght of the staff of the Madoc Branch of the Dominion Bank officiated as manager in the Marmora Branch of the Dominion Bank, while the manager was on his holidays

A typographical error occurs in the prize list of last weeks Review by which Joseph English is credited with a donation of one dollar instead of five for the team drawing contest.

Mrs. D. McKenzie and Mrs. Angus McKenzie, Master Cleve and Mrs. Bonisteel returned home Sunday after attending Lindsay Exhibition. They pronounce Lindsay fair this year bigger and better than ever

The Silver Cup to be donated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce is for the best White or Colored Cheese made in factories in Madoc district, instead of colored cheese only.

The greatest enthusiasm exists among the promoters and workers on the New Fair Grounds and many are giving voluntary assistance to get the grounds in shape in time for Exhibition. We even saw T. H. Thompson M. P. in shirt sleeves, bending over a huge rock, but whether he was lifting up or pressing down we couldn't say.

Four men were injured when a Chevrolet car owned by Mr. Henry Reynolds left the roadside on a steep hill near West Huntingdon and went over a six-foot embankment, crashing into a fence. The accident occurred on Sunday afternoon. It is thought the car was going rather fast up the hill when it struck loose gravel, causing it to skid and finally plunge over the side. One of the party was badly cut about the face and arm, while another sustained a severe gash in the hip. The other two occupants were bruised about the body. The car was wrecked.

CIDER FOR SALE

I have started up my cider mill and am prepared to take orders for cider. Will also make cider for parties furnishing their own apples.

ALBERT WANNAMAKER
East of cheese factory above Eldorado

Mrs. Huxley and son Donald returned to Snelgrove on Friday after spending a week with the Harold Watson's at Fairview.

The Women's Institute of Madoc ask all members and friends to kindly give donations of cake, pies and sandwiches to supply lunches for the fair.

Mr. John Smith, President of Madoc Agricultural Societh is attending Bancroft Fair looking for pointers for improvements in our own Fair.

Mr. Harold Watson who has visited some of the best hunting, fishing and game resorts of Northern Ont., Muskoka and the wilds of Eastern Ontario says that Moira Lake is good enough for him.

CEMENT VS PLANK

The sidewalk in front of the Reid and Watson blocks was up to a few days ago an old plank one in a rather a worn out condition. To-day it is replaced by a cement one and it is only by comparison between the new and the old that one realizes the superiority of the one over the other. Cement is clean, sanitary, solid, substantial, possessing a feeling of permancy lacking in wood. The one is up-to-date and progressive; the other out-of-date and behind the times. The one improves the appearance of the streets and the other detracts from both.

Mr. O'Riordon informs us that cement, even its initial cost is alalmost as cheap as plank, and since he has spent many years in building both his opinion aught to have some weight with our city fathers.

It has always been our opinion that in the building of perishable things labor is when run over a number of years the most expensive item. The greater the permanency of a structure the cheaper it is. If these views are sound we should in futbuild cement walks instead of planks.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS CIVIL RE ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. S. S. Lumb of Eldorado, Ont. has been appointed Medical Representative of this Department. Returned soldiers requiring treatment for service disabilities are referred to him for attention.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mr. S. Ashe, Misses Myrtle and Gladys Ashe motored to Stirling Sunday Miss Irene Hulin accompanied Gladys home.

Master John Wickens who underwent an operation on his shoulder is improving in the hospital, Belleville.

Miss Viola Woods spent Sunday with Miss Lyla Ray of Ivanhoe.

Misses Jennie and Candis Demile of Madoc spent Wednesday the guest of Misses Myrtle and Laura Ashe.

Mrs. Mayland Johnston and Mrs. Wilson and kiddies returned to Linsay Monday, after spending a few days with their sister Mrs. W. Wickens.

Mr. John Ashe is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E Ashe.

Mr. Percy Holland, and Miss Keitha Sine of Salem were married Wednesday Aug. 30th, we wish them every success through life.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Noyes, Mr. W. Noyes Mr. Ernest Cook, Mrs Noyes Jr. of Belleville and daughter, also Miss Edna Noyes spent Wednesday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McGuire.

Miss Mabel Wickens is staying with her cousin Miss Sadie Wickens

Mrs. E. Ashe and Miss Myrtle Ashe attended the exhibition in Toronto.

Miss Hazel McGuire entertained company Sunday for tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Holland and family took dinner Sunday at at the former's father's Mr. A. Holland.

Miss Alice Fleming of Crookston visited Miss Sadie Wickens one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stan Thompson of Madoc spent Sunday at Mr. Ward Hollands.

Intended for last week.

School has reopened with new teachers, Miss Wilson and Miss Brown.

Messrs. Sandy Ashe and Willie Woods spent the former part of the week at the Ex.

Mr. Wesley Wickens and Miss Sadie spent Saturday in Belleville.

Specials for This Week

10 dozen Men's Khaki Work Shirts, good weight and good wearing material, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Extra special while they last

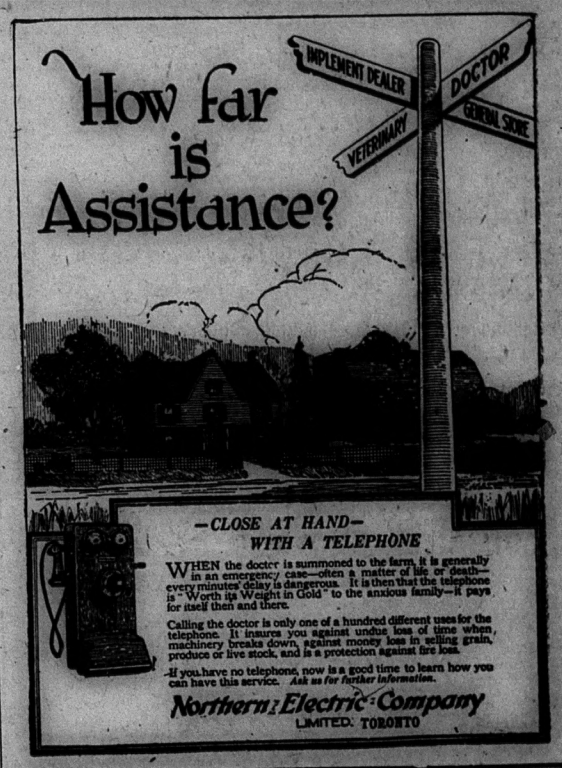
$1.00

15 pairs Men's Fine Mahogany Boots, Goodyear welted, medium high toe, rubber heels, sizes 6 to 9. Extra special

$4.90

Men's Serge Suits We have just put into stock 50 Men's and Young Men's Serge Suits, nice fine twills. Prices $19.75, $25, $30

GEORGE WEST



Miss Myrtle Ashe hs accepted a school at Flinton.

The rain on Tuesday was very much appreciated although much more is needed to continue fall plughing.

Mr. and Mds. Wm. Bray, of West Huntingdon were guests of

Miss Laura Ashe returned to Madoc to attend school.

Many from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Willard Reid on Sunday last, which was held at Ivanhoe.

The Essential Thing

¶ THERE is just one thing that a watch must do—keep time. It may have a shabby and old-fashioned case, but as long as it is accurate it is valued.

¶ MAYBEE watches, from the lady's dainty model to the boy's sturdy timekeeper, are built to give many years' dependable service.

See our specially priced 16 size Gold Filled Watch.

GEO. F. MAYBEE
Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

Notice of Registration of By-Law.

Notice is hereby given that a by-law was passed by the council of the Village of Madoc on the Fourteenth day of July, 1922, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $12,000 for the purpose of making repairs on the High School and that such by-law was registered in the registry office of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, on the 22nd of September, 1922. Any motto quash or set aside the same or any part therof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1922.

A. S. Cockran, Clerk.
3-4 Geo. V. c. 43, Form 24.
38-3mos

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

A Career and a Name

By H. OXLEY STENGEL.

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"Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Paris, Sacramento, New York, New York, New York, Charleston, Charleston," murmured Elizabeth, as she quickly turned over the neat pile of letters and glanced at the postmark or handwriting on each. With a deep sigh she spread her snowy napkin and began on her grapefruit.

It distinctly annoyed Elizabeth to realize that she had expected a postmark and handwriting which were not represented in the morning's mail—that she had been expecting a certain letter for a month.

"But it would be the least he could do to write a note," she defended, "and he must know about—"

"Good morning, Miss Elizabeth."

Martha's silent entrance through the swinging door had not been observed by the girl. She glanced up quickly. The face of the woman told her nothing.

"Good morning, Martha. My, how good your waffles look!" and Elizabeth managed a bright smile.

"But she didn't eat 'em like they was any better than ord'nary cooks bake an' she never read a single one of the letters—not even Mr. Jack's," mused Martha when, on returning later, she first surveyed the plate from which only one golden-brown waffle was missing and then the retreating figure of the slender girl. "She's just a working too steady in that little study o' her's turning out stories that the editor men are that eager to get now. Old Martha sure is proud of her child if we did have to come to New York an' this here apartment that don't give breathing space an' could be set down an' lost in the old mansion in Charleston. But who was it didn't write to her? Everybody must know—and to think of her caring so."

Settled in her study, Elizabeth resolutely tore open her mail as a duty which must be performed before she turned to the day's program of work. "Freedom," her first book, had been out but a short time, and relatives and friends—as well as publishers—were congratulating her upon its instant success. All except Tom Harrison. Oh, well, one couldn't expect everything in this life! But why was there no thrill?" She had hoped the book would be popular and had counted upon these very letters as proof that she had not made a mistake in choosing a career and New York for its setting.

When left alone by the sudden death of her father—so soon after that of her invalid mother, Elizabeth had wanted to get away from the terrible loneliness. There had been much opposition to her plans upon the part of relatives and friends—again with one exception. Tom Harrison had been sure she would succeed. His belief in her had encouraged Elizabeth against every discouragement mere editors could inflict. And now the latter were seeking her stories.

She read her cousin Jack's letter last. It was brief and meant to remind her that she had promised to dine with him on Thursday and go to the theater later. He would congratulate the successful author in person. He would arrive from Baltimore at five and come right out.

Elizabeth glanced at her calendar. Today was Thursday. She must settle down to work at once upon the serial promised this week.

Five o'clock found her still laboring. Martha had brought in luncheon on a tray and had fretted and fumed over "her child losing all her good looks sitting over a desk." As in a dream, Elizabeth heard the ring at the door and a familiar voice—but it was not until she was confronted by Jack himself, that she remembered he was due.

"A fine way to keep an engagement! Pardon the interruption—but hasn't a fellow a right to intrude upon time promised to him?"

"O, Jack, how glad I am to see you! I had no idea of the time—truly. And this is just finished," Elizabeth sprang up to greet him.

"I suppose a fellow should count himself lucky to get any time with a popular young author."

"Not every one does," Elizabeth retorted rather vehemently.

"And so some chap doesn't know when he is lucky?"

"Don't, Jack, please! Amuse yourself and I'll be ready shortly."

Jack "amused" himself by going out to the kitchen and inquiring of Martha regarding the care Elizabeth was taking of herself.

"No care at all, Mr. Jack. She don't even eat! Works too hard an' something's worrying her."

When Elizabeth entered the book-lined living room Jack, observing her worn look, exclaimed: "It isn't worth it, Puss, not even for fame. Come on and play with me. I've something to tell you, too."

They chose a small but gay restaurant.

"Elizabeth," said Jack when they were sipping their coffee, "I know you can tell a love story better than I, but I think mine will interest you. I wanted this chance to tell you."

Elizabeth looked startled and then greatly relieved as he went on.

"Lucy is just a dear little girl—not gifted like you, Puss, but she has made me the happiest man alive."

It was not until they were on their way home in a taxi after the play that Elizabeth asked in a voice which she tried to make sound casual: "Do you often see or hear from Tom Harrison, Jack?"

"Yes, indeed. I go by to see him every day now. But you treat him mighty 'rough,' Elizabeth."

"You 'go by' to see him every day? I—I 'treat him'—why, Jack!"

"Can it be that you don't know where he is, Elizabeth?"

"Why, in Washington, of course."

"It is just a month since his operation in Baltimore. His friends have been allowed to see him for two weeks."

Even in the dim light in the taxi Jack saw Elizabeth suddenly turn white.

"Is—is he out of danger, Jack? Oh, why didn't he let me know!"

"Yes, he is out of danger and he did let you know—he told me so himself."

"But I never got his letter."

Jack gave Elizabeth a searching look. She turned away her face. "Puss," he asked, "is Tom the chap you thought wasn't counting himself lucky,' and was he what was worrying you? 'Cause if so, you're the only 'cure' he needs now."

"How do you know that, Jack?" Elizabeth's voice was eager.

"Oh, Tom didn't tell me or the doctor, but a lawyer who is in love knows certain symptoms, I guess. Your book is just an excuse to get me to talk about you every time I see him. My, but he is proud of you, Puss, but your not writing letters has cut mighty deep. You'll write him now, won't you?"

"No, Jack; it might get lost. I'm going to Baltimore in the morning."

Tom Harrison's recovery was very rapid after receiving the new "cure," on Friday afternoon. It was only a matter of weeks—during which Elizabeth always found a certain letter on her breakfast table—before a tall, pale young man presented himself at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon to keep a dinner engagement with the young author of "Freedom." She had been ready and waiting for an hour.

The love story which he told over the coffee cups was the sweetest Elizabeth had ever heard.

"But I don't care at all about freedom for myself," she insisted again and again, "and the only name I want is—is Harrison."

NEEDED VARIETY IN FOODS

Necessity for Properly Balanced Meals Is Something That Is Not Generally Understood.

Many attacks of illness would be prevented if we gave our foods the proper attention. Correct eating habits will obliterate doctor bills and do more toward promoting longevity. Therefore the subject of eating should be given our most careful attention.

We all need foods containing protein, such as meat, eggs, cheese, beans, milk, etc Adults need protein to restore used tissue in working, living and breathing. Growing children require it to furnish them with bone and muscle tissue. At least one-fifth of the meal should consist of protein foods.

Carbohydrates are very essential. These are found in starchy vegetables, such as potatoes and cereals, sugar, honey or fresh fruits. Carbohydrates furnish energy and heat to the body and should be about two-fifths of the meal. Fats also give heat and energy to the body. Food containing fats are butter, salad oils, milk, nuts, oleomargarine, etc.

Mineral foods are needed to strengthen the bone, teeth, hair and nails. Foods that are strong in minerals are the yolks of eggs, meat, rolled oats, fruits and vegetables. They keep body processes in order. The body also requires a liberal amount of good drinking water, which most of us neglect.

A well-balanced meal should consist of some food from each class. Don't try to balance each meal, but make an effort to balance your meals for each day.—Thrift Magazine.

Autograph Collecting Old.

Emmett Campbell Hall writes in the New York Evening Post that autograph collecting is of very ancient origin, and the first authentic collector was no less illustrious a person than Cicero, who had a fine collection, of which he spoke with gratification. Pliny had a valuable collection, and he mentions one Pompeius Secundus, who had a much finer one, including autographs of Cicero, Augustus, Virgil and Gracchi. Then came the barbarians, and nothing more is heard of autograph collecting until the beginning of the Sixteenth century, when, about the year 1507, a Bohemian nobleman began keeping a book in which he recorded his hunting exploits, and to which are added the autographs of the friends and guests who participated with him in the chase.

Jewels Used in Industries.

Jewels are usually thought of as ornamental, but in one form they are employed purely utilitarian. As bearings for watches and other small machines they are no less valuable than when they grace a ball dress or are strung on a necklace. Of course, the most costly gems are not thus used, the specimens employed being small. Watch manufacturers of the United States use annually several millions of jewels, and makers of certain classes of instruments also make use of jewels in large quantities. There is, in fact, a steady increase in the number of jeweled bearings applied by instrument-makers to such devices as recording and other electrical meters, gauges, etc.

The Horse.

Long ages before the dawn of history the horse abounded upon the earth and was man's best ally. In the Paleolithic age when cave men roamed wild, almost like the animals, the horse lived. But this ancestor of all horses of to-day was a small animal, less than four feet high, with a large head and rough, shaggy mane and tail. He was too small to be ridden, and was used by man for food. The horse's place in human history is right next to man's. Bucephalus was the famed charger of Alexander the Great. Roan Barbary was the favorite horse of Richard II., and White Surrey of Richard III. Incitatus, the horse of the Roman emperor, Caligula, was made a priest and consul. It ate from an ivory manger and drank from a pail of gold. Legend is full of the horse. Borak, which conveyed Mahomet to the seventh heaven, had such speed that each pace was equal to the farthest range of human sight. The histories of such horses as Boxana, born in 1718; of Godolphin, of Cade, and a host of others, are kept as carefully as the histories of human celebrities.

Holidays In the Jungle.

At the equator in Africa there are only two seasons—the wet and the dry. The former is the summer season, and lasts eight months. The thermometer averages from 110 degrees to 125 degrees Fahr. The other four months are the cold or dry season, when the thermometer rarely goes below 70 deg. Fahr. During the rains the natives live in houses made principally of bamboo and roofed with leaves, but as soon as the rains stop, which is some time around the first of June, they take on a holiday mood, desert their towns, and set out for the forests and jungles. The few household furnishings are transported on the heads of the women and children.

U. S. Flood Forecasts.

The river and flood service, a branch of the U. S. Weather Bureau, has more than five hundred stations equipped with river gauges. Observers telegraph the readings of the instruments, together with facts about the rainfall and general information about the weather, to the regional forecaster, who from his study of conditions in past years and by computation can predict flood stages within a few hours and inches. On a great, slow-moving river people near the mouth have considerable time to prepare; high water at Pittsburg takes twenty-three days to reach the Gulf.

RHEUMATISM

Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.

THE Standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

ONE QUALIFIED TO ADVISE

Wife (reading from newspaper)—"Refined couple," says an advertisement, "will adopt healthy girl not more than three years old," etc.

Husband (who walked the floor with baby last night)—I admire the parental instinct of this good man and woman, but I'd like to give them this parental advice: Don't take on a child until after it has passed the teething period.—London Answers.

Subduing a Parent.

"Daughter, you have been running around with young Flipson for weeks, but you haven't introduced him to me yet."

"Father, you and Augustus couldn't have anything in common."

"I ventured to hope that we had a mutual interest in you, but let him continue to regard me as a stranger. I'm a little behind the times, I fear."

A Good Test.

Maud—I don't know whether Charley really loves me or not.

Her Brother—What did you give him for a birthday present the other day?

Maud—A box of cigars.

Her Brother—Did he smoke them?

Maud—Yes.

Her Brother—Then you may be sure he loves you.

They Filled the Bill.

Mrs. Newrich — (returning from tour)—We went very swiftly all the way.

Caller—But traveling in a fast auto, how could you get any idea of the country?

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, I bought a lot of picture postal cards every place we stopped at.

Still Poor.

"I understand you've been trying your luck in Wall street."

"Yes," replied Mr. Dubwaite, thoughtfully.

"How did you come out?"

"I discovered that my luck hasn't changed any since I used to get licked for what other boys did in school."

Comfy!

Doctor: I can't make out your wife's case at all, sir. She seems to have lumbago, rheumatic joints and gout, a sprained neck and a curved spine.

Billikens: I know what it is, Doc. She was reading in our cozy corner and feel asleep.—Wayside Tales.

His Mistake.

The Accused—Judge, it ain't no crime to be poor. Besides, I work mighty hard sometimes findin' jobs for my wife.

The Judge—You're right. It is no crime to be poor, but it is to run an employment agency without a license. Twenty-five cents and costs.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

"Your honor, I'm misunderstood man."

"But you are charged with assault and battery on this person with a black eye."

"That's just the point, your honor. I slapped him on the back. It seems he wasn't feeling well and he slapped me on the jaw. The very next time I had occasion to use my right hand I discovered it was folded up."

Mere Formalities.

"I fear those two men are coming to blows," said the timorous citizen.

"Don't be alarmed," said a bystander. "There isn't a chance."

"But they are calling each other liars."

"Only political liars. In this part of the country if a man doesn't call somebody a liar at least once during a political campaign he doesn't consider that he's doing his duty to his party."

Brilliant Future.

"How about that college graduate who is ambitious to break into the newspaper game?"

"I have hopes of him," replied the city editor.

"Yes?"

"Some of these days he's going to write a story without trying to use all the six-syllable words in the dictionary, and it will be a corker."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Obsessed.

"Do you believe a man should work eight hours, play eight hours and sleep eight hours?" asked the talkative person.

"Go away and don't bother me," replied the fractious citizen.

"What's the matter?"

"Since I've been trying to learn some of the new dancing steps I don't know whether a day has 24 or 48 hours."

MATTER OF OPINION.

Maude—Do you write poetry?

Frank—The editors say not.

If She Wanted It.

Faint heart ne'er won fair lady, for
She can't make much of one.
Faint heart ne'er won fair lady, nor
Escaped the clutch of one.

Managing a Career.

"You have been in public life a great many years," remarked the admiring constituent.

"A great many," assented Senator Sorghum.

"Is this because you were judicious in selecting policies?"

"Partly. But even more to the fact that I was discreet in choosing campaign managers."

SOME SMILES

A Surmise.

"Mr. Flub, are you engaged to Beatrice Beautiful, the famous screen star?"

"What does she say about the report, me good man?"

"Says it is ridiculous."

"Then I guess we are not engaged."

Viewing the Evidence.

"Some say the teacher of the Plunkville district wears her skirts too short."

"What will be the outcome?"

"Gonna be a big attendance at the next meeting of the school committee."

Quite Ancient, in Fact

Knicker—What do you think of the modern jokes?

Bocker—Oh, they are about the same as the old ones

Knicker—Yes, and a little older, eh? —Stevens Tech. Stone Mill.

Still Stroking

Mother (severely)—Edith! Did I see young Mr. Sotherlay stroking your hair on the verandah last night?

Daughter—It's a mere habit with him, mother He used to stroke his varsity eight

Deceiving.

Madge—You shouldn't have quarreled with your fiance in public.

Marjorie—It was just dreadful. Everybody who didn't know us must have thought we were married.

PRETTY SOFT.

Turtle—Tee, hee, whenever I see one of my creditors, I just pull in my head!

His Idea.

"I like grouch business," said the man.
"And try to please one if I can.
If I stand his acid test
I'm pretty sure to please the rest."

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

P. J. ALEXANDER
Surgeon and Accoucheur
of University of Toronto
llege.
erne Wellesley Hospital
pposite Methodist Church
June 20

R. EAGLESON
Surgeon and Accoucheur
e of Trinity Medical Col-
Graduate of Moorefield's
ital, London, Eng., and
ondon Nose and Throat
attention given to dis-
the Eye, Ear, Nose and
d fitting of eye glasses.
for Hastings County.
Jan. 22

LUMB, M. D. C. M.
of Queen's University and
duate Medical School and
t New York.
attention given to diseas-
ten and children.
er for Hastings County
r5 Oct.23 Eldorado

RASER, D.D.S., L.D.S.
of Toronto University.
of the Royal College of
urgeons of Ontario.
rowns and Bridges a spe-
cialty

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Jan. 23

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Barrister and Solicitor
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rmanent and Western Can-
rtgage Corporation.
y to loan at 5 per cent. on
arm security. No commis-
o valuation fee.
ce—Wood Block, Madoc.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Block, - - Madoc, Ont.
Fraleck will be in his Madoc
the second and fourth Wed-
s of each month and on Court
No. 25, Belleville. Oct. 21

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Notary Public
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to loan on farm property
mmission, no valuation fee
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C, ONT. May 22

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VETERINARY SURGEON
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March 20

Famous Scandals of Turf

Doping Not as General As Other Forms of Crime

One of the rules of the British Jockey Club reads as follows: "If any person shall administer or cause to be administered, for the purpose of affecting the speed of a horse, drugs or stimulants internally, by hypodermic or other methods . . . every person so offending shall be warned off Newmarket Health and other places where these rules are in force."

There is a general impression among the public who are not intimately concerned with horse racing that animals have been often "treated" in order to retard their speed.

After all, they say, since so much money depends upon these big races, it is only natural that criminals should devote their attention to so obviously profitable a fraud. In point of fact, there have been very few cases of "doping."

In 1811 the notorious Daniel Dawson was executed for putting corrosive sublimate into a trough at Doncaster, which caused the death of Eagle, having previously failed to poison a horse called Ruben, which recovered from its dose sufficiently to win the race in which it was supposed to die.

Dawson, we are told, behaved during his trial "with coarse levity, frequently making use of horrid imprecations." A crowd of 10,000 people watched him on the scaffold.

Cocaine, arsenic, strychnine, heroin, and quinine have all been used to stimulate a horse temporarily when it has been fagged out, and to condition it so that it becomes all the harder to detect malpractices, but a more common fraud than tampering with a horse's health with drugs (except in fiction) is the fraud of passing one horse off as another.

There was the famous Running Rein, which won the Derby of 1844, and was then discovered to be the four-year-old Maccabeus rechristened. When the case came up for trial it was found that the horse had disappeared, and the race was awarded to Orlando.

Less than two years ago Peter Christian Barrie was sent to penal servitude for three years for substituting Jazz, a three-year-old, for Coat of Mail, a two-year-old, in the Faceby Plate at Stockton, and for disguising a bay called Shining More as Shining Badge, a chestnut, obliterating the blaze on its forehead and its white hind fetlock. To get it back to its original color he had it washed with petrol and peroxide.

A famous crime was the outrage perpetrated on Orme just before the Two Thousand Guineas in 1892. As the result of mercurial poisoning, this unfortunate animal began to lose the hair of its coat, was unable to swallow liquid or solid food, and for several days hovered between life and death—and yet three months later it won the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown. The criminal in this case was never brought to book.

Rumors, of course, have always been rife. Owing to the persistency of one of these, Virago, who won the One Thousand Guineas, was watched all day and all night—and eventually was run into by a trap, which damaged one of her hind legs.

One of the grimmest tricks ever played in connection with the turf occurred during the Oaks of the year in which Running Rein won the Derby.

Crockford, the owner of a horse called Leander, which had been kicked by Running Rein, shot, buried, and disinterred to prove that it, too, was a four-year-old, died a few hours before the Oaks was run.

His filly won the race, and he had been seen propped up in an armchair at one of the windows of his house during the afternoon. Had it been known then that he was actually dead (as he was), his horse would have been disqualified and all bets would have been void. One of the backers of the horse had propped the owner up in the window to suggest that he was alive at the time that the race was run.

Modern Adams and Eves.

At least two couples—one in Great Britain and one in America — have recently gone into the woods to live as nature first designed people to live, but they are not the first modern people to attempt this reversion to primitive life.

There is the famous case of the writer Thoreau, who lived for a long while in forests; and an American undergraduate once tried the same thing for a wager.

The rule of the wager was that he should strip himself of all his clothes and enter the forest quite empty-handed. If he could maintain himself there a fortnight, the wager was won.

Fourteen days later he turned up at the appointed place and claimed his money. He won his bet; but he declared that not all the wealth of America would tempt him to repeat his performance, for he was in a pitiable state.

He was practically starving, and the mosquitoes had bled him white.

There is much to be said for the simple life, but before we can revert to it to that extent, it is clear that we must change both our needs and our natures.

Diamond Mines and Thieves

One gathers from an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, by E. Van Lier Ribbink, that a certain provision of the Ontario Temperance Act, which has been much criticized, has its original counterpart in the laws of South Africa. There the possession of an uncut diamond is taken as evidence that the diamond has been stolen, and the person found with it may be sent to prison on no further evidence. In order to prevent the theft of diamonds this law was passed at the instance of the mine owners. If one were walking over the fields and picked up a diamond, as might easily happen, it would not be a difficult matter to conceal it, if the penalty for doing so were less stringent. But, as matters stand, one runs a grave risk of spending several years in one of the hottest jails in the world if he should yield to the temptation.

The person who picked up the stone would not be permitted to plead that he did not know the diamond was the property of anybody in particular, even should he find it far from civilization and on land that had not yet been settled. The law is clear. One's first duty when he finds a diamond is to report the fact to the nearest magistrate or police station, giving a detailed account of the circumstances. If it proves that a diamond mine has been accidentally discovered, the stone belongs to the man who owns the land. If the land has not yet been settled, the stone belongs to the Government. Of course, in unorganized territory the finder would naturally make application for the land without divulging the fact that he had discovered a diamond on any property in South Africa not controlled by the De Beers syndicate.

Because of the great value and little compass of diamonds, and the system by which they are mined, it would appear an easy thing for one to steal a diamond. There was a time when it was a great deal easier than it is now, and that was when the famous "Act Regulating Illicit Diamond Buying" was put on the statute book, and the initials I.D.B. began to have a significance understood in most parts of the world. There are more than a few millionaires to-day, both in England and South Africa, who are said to have made their money by receiving stones stolen from the mines by natives. Some years ago a famous race horse owner in England, who had made his fortune in South Africa, was more or less successfully blackmailed on the ground that he had been an I. D. B. The profits of these men were fabulous, since the thieves from whom they bought the diamonds were natives with little idea of the value of money. A stone worth thousands of pounds was often secured for a couple of oxen.

Illicit diamond buyers, or fences, invaded the diamond fields originally as peddlers of all kinds of flashy rubbish which delighted the taste of the Bantu natives, who worked in the mines. They would first establish normal relations as vendors of what could be legitimately sold. Later, they would make the suggestion concerning the stones, and they found many of the natives ready enough to steal if they got the opportunity. The chief trick was not to find the stones, for stones were being found every day, but to get clear of the compound with them. This was more than a little difficult because, when a native goes to work in a mine, he is kept practically a prisoner for six months, and in that time has no intercourse with the world outside the stockade.

He is as closely watched as a convict undergoing life imprisonment, and practically his only chance is to carry with him the stolen diamond when he leaves. Before he is permitted to depart he is searched to the skin. Even the possibility of the stones being swallowed and carried away in the stomach of the native is adequately guarded against. So the thieves had to devise a more feasible, if painful, way in which to carry their loot to the outside, where the I. D. B. would be waiting for them. Some of them have been known to make incisions in their armpits and there conceal the stones until the skin grew over them. One man was caught as he was leaving because he limped, and the kind-hearted physician insisted upon examining his foot. It was festering, and when he probed the sore, his lancet struck something hard, which proved to be a diamond. Another native employed a homing pigeon with good results, until one day it was shot and a diamond was found attached to its leg. With all these precautions, millions of dollars' worth of stones have been stolen, and continue to be stolen; but the value of all the stolen diamonds would be small in comparison with that of the enormous quantities stored away in the vaults of the great mines, which are not put on the market because they would break prices.

Children and Cocoanuts.

In Rarotonga, the most populous of the Cook Islands in the Pacific Ocean, it is provided by law that the head of each family shall plant and cultivate a cocoanut tree for each year of a child's age until the child is old enough to plant trees for himself. It is almost needless to add that the island is noted for the abundance of its fine cocoanuts.

Steppegrass.

Steppegrass, which grows in Russia, has a curious way of sowing its seed. It forms a coil of fiber which twists on wet days, thus working its way into the ground. When the weather is dry the coil untwists, but remains fixed in position owing to a barb at the end under the soil.

SIR ALFRED MOND.

Well-Known Expert Is the Son of a Scientist.

Present-day difficulties over the housing problem, and the shortage of domestic servants, lend point to a story told the other day by Sir Alfred Mond.

A man had called to look at a house which was "to let." The occupants were still in residence, and their pretty maid opened the door to his ring.

He looked over the house, and was being shown out by the servant, when he asked her quietly if she was to let with the house.

"No, sir," replied the girl innocently, "I am to be let alone."

Minister of Health since 1921, Right Hon. Sir Alfred Moritiz Mond is in as good a position as any to know both the bright and the dark sides of the housing problem.

It is not often that business men of the wealth and interests of Sir Alfred go in as seriously for politics. But the secret is that he is a member of the Inner Temple, that is to say, a barrister, and lawyers are notoriously fond of making laws for their colleagues to interpret and war over.

Born in Farnworth, near Widnes, Lancashire, Sir Alfred is a son of Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., one of the few scientists of foreign name to make their reputations and fortunes in England, or, to be more precise, in Wales. The Monds have also great interests in Canada, in the nickel industry of Northern Ontario.

Educated at Cheltenham, Cambridge and Edinburgh, and a barrister from 1894, Sir Alfred traveled the North Wales and Cheshire circuit for many years But he became also a great authority on colonial affairs, transportation and chemical industries, and has held the highest positions in all these fields.

His political career took shape in 1906, when he was elected member of Parliament for Chester. Since 1910 he has sat for Swansea. From 1916-1921 he was first Commissioner of Works, a position in which his technical training in business enterprises stood him in good stead. But he has always been interested in hospitals, particularly for children, and the Department of Public Health has proved congenial. He is a Liberal and a great sportsman, as well as a student of chemistry and economics.

Crabs That Build Houses.

You know the little white pointed shells, looking something like tiny limpets, which almost cover the rocks and stones of the seashore?

No one can help knowing them, for as you walk barefooted on your way to bathe or paddle their sharp edges bring them to your notice very quickly.

What sort of creature do you imagine builds them? One would naturally think that it might be a mollusc something like a limpet, but really it is a crab, or rather one of the crab's first cousins.

If you put a stone containing two or three of the white cones into a glass of sea-water, the occupiers will soon make their appearance.

First a little lid opens at the top of the shell; then a fringe of what looks like "feelers" makes its appearance. Looking at these with a magnifying glass, you will see that they are really jointed legs, and that there are six pairs of them, the same number as crabs, lobsters, and crayfish possess.

This little creature spends the first few months of its life swimming freely in the water. Then it settles down upon a rock and makes itself a nuisance by building knife-edged shells for us to tread on.

Nature's Sunshade.

The first thing with which your friends greet you when you return from the seaside is a remark about the healthy tan of your complexion.

The dark color that appears on your face after a little while by the sea is simply nature's sunshade. The skin is very delicate, as you may find to your cost if you lie about on the sands on a hot day after bathing. Those who have spent most of their time indoors during the year go away for their holidays with skins that are unprotected because they are nearly white. If the skin remained this color it would be scorched by the rays of the sun.

The brown shade that appears as soon as the skin is exposed to the strong light acts as a kind of filter, straining out the harmful rays which, if unchecked, would work havoc.

Sometimes the brown appears mainly in little patches; these are the freckles which the seaside girl dreads to see appearing on her nose. She does not realize that nature is merely doing her best to prevent that nose from being scorched and blistered by the sun.

"Thou Shalt Not Pass."

Sir James Denham, in his recently-published memoirs, quotes the following as an example of unconscious Irish wit. Lady Ashbourne, wife of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was proceeding in her carriage to a vice-regal drawing-room at Dublin castle. She was stopped by a policeman, to whom she angrily said: "You must let me pass; I am the wife of a Cabinet Minister." "Indeed, mum," the Irish constable answered, "I couldn't let you pass, not even if you was the wife of a Presbyterian minister."

A New Alarm Clock.

A young wireless amateur at Croydon, England, has installed a simple home-made receiver at his bedside, and is wakened promptly at 6.30 every morning by the first call-up at the airdrome. The signal he receives from the airdrome is, "Halloa! Halloa! halloa!"

Thirty-Five Gallons Per Day.

It is computed that about 35 gallons of water are used per head every day and for all purposes by the inhabitants of Great Britain. The percentage used for drinking apart from beer, tea, coffee, and so-called "mineral waters" must be small.

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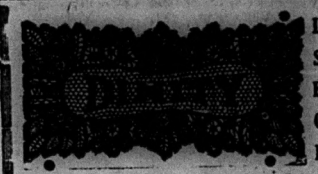

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Review Stationery Store

Superstitions of Fisher-folk

Have you got curly hair? If so, then you are lucky to fishermen. The men of the coasts who set sail in the drifters, seining boats, and trawlers of Britain have the greatest respect for curly hair.

They insist that a curly-headed lad aboard the boat ensures a good catch. When a newcomer is seeking a chance to be made one of a boat's crew, the chance generally comes quicker if he has curly hair.

There are queer customs along some parts of the coast. For instance, when three or four men make up the crew of a boat, they share the profits by a simple reckoning, time-honored and inviolate. The owner, who is also probably skipper, takes two shares, there is a share for the boat, which is always devoted to its maintenance and the purchase of new gear, and then a share each to the two or three remaining men—the crew.

There is no rigid contract between the skipper and his crew, but no skipper-owner ever dreams of turning off one of his crew, unless the man wishes to give up the job, as sometimes a young man will do to join the navy, or unless he refuses upon any occasion to go out with the boat. That last alone constitutes the skipper's right to refuse to stand by his man, and to take another in his place.

It occasionally happens that a member of a crew will grow lazy, causing his mates trouble by never being prompt to shove off when shoals of fish have been sighted, shirking his share of cleaning the boat, and by being generally shiftless.

There is never any thought of turning him off, however, unless he commits the unforgivable sin of refusing to go out, say, in a roughish sea, when the rest of the crew are willing. Then if pleadings and exhortations are in vain, another man will be given a chance, but he must not hesitate but jump right into the boat at once.

All up and down the East Coast of England, those who know, never say "Good-bye" to a fisher or a fisherman's wife; it is always "Farewell." The hardy sea folk believe that the utterance of the word "Good-bye" presages death. Up on the wild coasts of Northumberland a haunting look of fear will come into the eyes of the fishers' wives if ever the word is inadvertently uttered by a visitor.

Even the great trawlers which go out into the North Sea and to the Dogger Bank, returning laden with enormous catches to Grimsby and South Shields, have their little superstitions aboard. It is the custom on these boats to let the youngest boy on board open the trawl when it is brought on to deck. It is generally believed that that ensures good luck and bountiful catches to the trawler.

Then the small boats, lower down the East Coast, which go out for herring, have rather a charming belief. It is that when a boat goes away for several days' fishing, the last man to kiss his wife before leaving shall be foremost in stepping the mast. It means good catches and prosperity.

Down on the South Coast it is unlucky ever to refuse help. The beachcomber who just lays a hand to a rope when a boat comes in is allowed to earn a few pence in this perfunctory manner, for the fishermen firmly believe that to refuse help will bring retribution.

In Cornwall, they believe that waste during gluts of fish bring bad luck, and that the mackerel or pilchards will not return for years after needless waste during a glut.

Down at St. Ives there are men always posted at a little hut on the cliff, straining their eyes to sight the pilchard, which ten or eleven years ago came in great shoals to the waters round about. After that they never came in very great numbers, though still the tireless watchers have an enduring faith in the return of the small prosperity bringing fish. Doubtless their ceaseless vigil will in the end be rewarded.

It is interesting to know that the Newfoundland fishers generally carry a quaint safeguard from drowning. It is a tiny flat bone from the ear of a plaice. These beliefs and superstitions play a large part in the formation of wonderfully sturdy characters, and it is as well to know and obey them whenever possible.

Wage Reductions in Britain.

The year 1921 was marked by an industrial depression without parallel in the history of the United Kingdom. While, during the year, there was a marked reduction in the cost of living there were also considerable reductions in the rates of wages affecting most industries, and a recorded net reduction of about £6,000,000 took place in the weekly full-time wages of over 7,000,000 workers, as against a net advance in 1920 of about £4,800,000 in the weekly wages of 7,700,000 workers.

Accidents In Britain.

Deaths in the United Kingdom to the number of 2,845 were the result of street accidents caused by vehicles during 1921, as compared with 2,837 in 1920. Of these 2,328 occurred in England and Wales, 350 in Scotland, and 167 in Ireland. The total number of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the United Kingdom in 1921 was 64,117, as compared with 57,757 in 1920.

Crime In England.

Over 60,600 persons were tried for indictable offences in England and Wales during 1920—7,000 more than in 1919. The increase occurs mainly under the heading of larcenies and frauds. Thirteen of the thirty-five death sentences passed during 1920 were commuted to penal servitude for life.

Ice Cream Shows Signs of Increasing in Favor With English General Public

Ice cream is looked upon by the average Canadian as a pure and simple American product, and he gives no thought to its capability of creating a demand outside of tais continent. The ice cream and soft drink manufacturers have thrived now for some years, and prohibition has increased the consumption of these all-the-year-round products a thousand fold.

Gone are the days when artificial ice was unknown, when great hordes of ice had to be stored during the winter months for future use, after being cut from nearby rivers, or when cakes of ice had to be shipped from the more northerly regions. Today, with refrigeration brought down to the nth degree, it is even possible to make ice cream in the home without the common freezer and its tedious cranking.

England is going through a period of ice cream introduction such as this country underwent some years back. The ice cream vogue is slowly but steadily increasing in favor in various sections of that country, but the demand for it is limited almost entirely to the warm weather months, May to October. Small shops are springing up, and a multitude of larger ones sell plain cream of various flavors, as well as ices; but both the ice cream and the ices, judged by Canadians standards, are usually of inferior quality, being often coarse, watery and flat in flavor. In time these defects will disappear as methods of production improve.

Soda water or "pop" and other non-alcoholic drinks as yet have a very limited sale. Ginger ale is perhaps the most popular, and there is some demand also for carbonated lemonade and root beer. Iced delicacies and soft drinks are growing in demand. Usually only plain cream is served; few people are familiar with the "sundae," the ice cream soda and other fancy dishes of Canada. No fountains are to be found in the hotels nor in the chemists' and confectioners' shop of Birmingham, which may be taken as a typical English city, and there is no adequate provision for supply to theatre crowds.

The ice cream brick was introduced into Birmingham last summer, was well advertised and bids fair to be a great success there during hot weather. In a local trade exhibition the soda fountain exhibit attracted much attention. Advertisements and exhibitions in London, particularly of American fountains and accessories, have greatly stimulated the trade in that district, and there is no reason to doubt the success of similar tactics throughout England.

There are certain obstacles to be overcome in the ice cream line. English markets are traditionally conservative, and the sale of a new line of goods is apt to be more difficult than in Canada. Also, the habit of taking afternoon tea has become so firmly established that it is certain to interfere with the introduction of new foods and drinks that are usually served between the three chief meals of the day.

"The summer climate, too, has not the sweltering heat which demands iced drinks and cooling foods, as in many parts of America. Finally, the law and stringent regulations compel the closing of confectionery and food shops by 9.30 p.m. and all day on Sunday, thus cutting off the most profitable hours for the soda fountain business. As there is considerable agitation against these closing hours, however, it seems probable that the regulations eventually will become less severe."

Death Valley.

Ten years of record obtained at the United States Weather Bureau's substation at Greenland ranch, in Death Valley Cal., indicate that this is the hottest region in the United States, and, so far as extreme maximum temperatures are concerned, the hottest known region on earth. The temperature of 134 degrees Fahrenheit, recorded on July 10, 1913, is believed by meteorologists to be the highest natural air temperature ever recorded with a tested standard thermometer exposed in the shade under approved conditions. High temperatures are common throughout the year, but the highest occur during midsummer. Precipitation is extremely light, the normal annual precipitation being less than two inches. Evaporation is excessive, as the relative humidity is extremely low most of the time, and especially during the hot spells of summer. White people find the midsummer heat most trying; even the Indians go up to the Panamint range during July and August. The weather station maintained at Greenland ranch in cooperation with the borax company is unique in many ways.—Scientific American.

Random Remarks.

There is only one thing worth doing in every department of life, and that is the straight thing.—Viscount Grey.

We cannot all be men of push and go; if we were there would be nobody to be pushed and nowhere to go. —Lord Ernle.

The only way to reform society is for each man to reform himself.—Henry Arthur Jones, the popular playwright.

Before my first appearance on the stage, I had been to the theatre but three times in my life.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

There is no goal worth reaching as near as it appears to the hopeful, nor as remote as it seems to the timid.—Mr. Lloyd George.

You can't live through such a tremendous affair as life without sometimes wishing you were out of it.—A. G. Gardiner, the famous journalist.

Stamps Rare and Valuable

The unattainable always exercises a peculiar fascination of its own, and the greater the degree of rarity the greater the appeal to mankind whether it be an antique vase, a painting or just a postage stamp. The competitive lust to possess is what enhances the value of stamps of which but a few copies exist.

The world's premier and classical rarity may be said to be the 1 cent of British Guiana issued in February, 1856. Although several sheets of this stamp was printed only one rather poor specimen has survived, and though diligent search has been made no second copy has been unearthed. The only known specimen reposed in the Ferrary Collection which is now being sold at a series of auction sales in Paris by the French Government.

The stamp itself is not particularly good looking in appearance, being set up from ordinary type in the office of the Official Gazette at Bridgetown. The stamps were large, square, productions printed on magenta, or blue-glazed paper and bearing the figure of a three-masted ship in the centre, enclosed by straight lines round which were the words "British Guiana, Postage Four Cents." Below the ship, which was the same one used in the shipping advertisement, were the words "Damus Petimus Que Vicissim." The stamps were initialed by the postmaster and the various clerks before being sold.

A juvenile collector with a passion for approval sheets was responsible for its discovery. While searching the family correspondence for old stamps with which to pay for needy specimens this premier rarity came into his possession. This he offered to a dealer who at first would have nothing to do with it, probably because of its damaged appearance. Eventually he "risked" six shillings on it and told the youngster that this was six shillings too much. The stamp remained in his possession for ten years and was then sold to a London dealer for £25, a very high price indeed in 1885. It next sold for £125 and then passed into the famous collection of Baron Ferrary.

There were stamps issued prior to 1856 in British Guiana, some of which are very rare and scarce. The first issue comprised but four values. A pair of the lowest value, the two cents, changed hands at auction for over $7,000. The first issue was known as the British Guiana Circulars.

There are hardly any correct catalogue quotations on this classical rarity. It has been priced at all values between $250 and $10,000, but the latter is more like its true value. Should another copy ever come to light it would probably bring a larger price than that. The circulars of British Guiana are likewise worth immense amounts.

However, it is not always the case that the rarest stamps command the highest prices. Another factor has to be considered besides the intrinsic rarity of stamps, and that is the law of supply and demand. There are several stamps in existence of which but one, two and three copies exist and yet these do not bring so high a price as the Canada 12d. black, of which almost twenty copies are known.

The Niger Coast Protectorate has issued such a stamp, number 42 in Scots' catalogue, and but one copy was overprinted. Surely this is the limit, nothing could be rarer! Yet this stamp was sold in 1911 for £150, a paltry sum for such a unique stamp. Again, Venezuela has a philatelic gem which takes the cake. This was the 25 centimes of 1880, normally worth only a few cents, but the specimen in question was rouletted down one side, perforated up the other and imperforated top and bottom; in addition it was printed back and front and used on one side. Surely this is a rarity of the first water. Yes, but not a selling rarity. There was no demand for it, and if there exists but one specimen of a stamp and only one person covets it the supply thus is able to meet the demand and no high price results.

Perhaps next in rarity comes the 1d. and 2d. post office stamps of Mauritius. Not more than twenty-six copies of the two values exist, including fourteen of the one penny and twelve of the two pence. In 1894 an unused pair sold for £680, a decade later the identical pair changed hands for £3,500.

In 1903 a copy of the two pence was found in a school boy's collection in London. Later, when offered at auction on January 13, 1904, it realized $7,500. The Prince of Wales, now King George V. was the purchaser, in whose collection it still reposes.

British North America has produced some notable rarities. The 12d. black of the 1851 issue being the rarest, it is worth from $750 to $1,000, according to condition. Newfoundland's rarest stamps are the 6d. of the 1857 issue which is worth $550 and the 1s. of the 1860 issue is worth $700. The 2d. value of the 1857 issue comes next in line valued at $450, while several other stamps of the same issues fetch from two to four hundred dollars each. New Brunswick's rarest stamp is the 1s. value of the 1851 issue which is worth $650, while Nova Scotia's rarest adhesive, the 1s. denomination of the 1851-52 issue, commands $550.

The rarest of the great war stamps hail from the former German Colony of Togo in Africa. Togo was first occupied by a British force on August 7, 1914, and later by a combined force of British and French. All stocks of German colonials of the yacht design were seized and overprinted with appropriate surcharges. Only one copy of the one mark value bearing the French surcharge is known and this is worth $10,000.

DODGE BROTHERS SEDAN

The first thing you will notice about the car is the new and distinctive beauty which Dodge Brothers have brought to it.

The cowl is higher and more graceful. The radiator is more dashingly shaped. A new smartness and distinction of line is obvious from end to end.

The upholstery is done in genuine mohair velvet of the finest quality. Rear arm rests and deep, wide seats contribute to the comfort of riding.

The fittings and trimmings are in excellent taste, and include nickeled window regulators, etched dome light, horsehair carpets, body heater, windshield cleaner, Yale door locks and weather-stripped doors and windows.

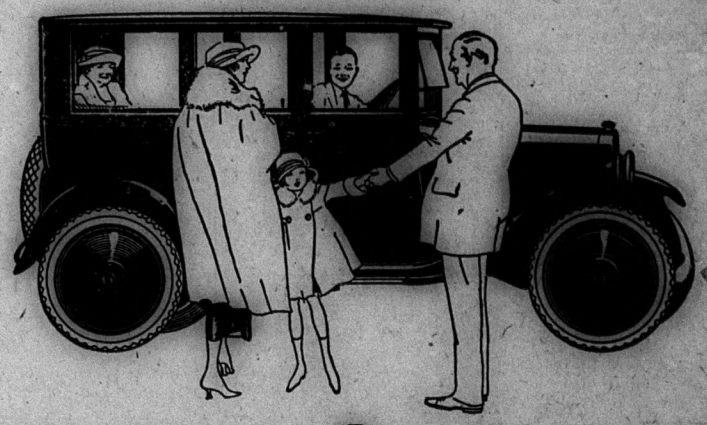
Eighteen coats of paint and varnish, hand-applied over an equal number of days, account for the exquisite finish of the exterior.

Steel disc wheels (with cord tires) harmonize with the lines of the body and screen the under parts of the chassis.

Yet in spite of its ample and inviting luxury, owners will tell you that the cost of running the car is exceptionally low.

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO



ROMANCE OF PAMELA.

Her Beautiful Face Won the Hand of a Noble.

The recent marriage of Lady Glenconner to Viscount Grey has recalled to English writers the romantic history of her family. She is the great-granddaughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the unlucky Irish "rebel," and Pamela, his beautiful French wife. Pamela, according to her adopted mother, was the daughter of Mary Sims and a French sea captain named Brisey, and she was born in the Fogo, Newfoundland.

At the age of five she was taken by her mother to Bristol, and presently went to Paris to be brought up with the children of the Duc d'Orleans, to assist them in learning English. After the French Revolution her adopted mother, Mme. de Genlis, governess in the Orleans family, took her to England, where she met Fox and Sheridan. She bore such a resemblance to Mrs. Sheridan that, after the latter's death, the great playwright fell greatly in love with her, but Mme. de Genlis saw a more brilliant future. In Paris she gave a theatre party at which Lord Fitzgerald, struck by the resemblance to Sheridan's lovely wife, whom he had greatly admired, fell desperately in love, followed the party to Belgium, and in three days was married to Pamela. The proud Duchess of Leinster, Lord Edward's mother, was shocked, but she accepted the situation and wrote a charming letter to the young couple.

Pamela charmed everybody, as may be seen from the following from Ida Taylor's "Life of Edward Fitzgerald":

"One acquires a clear picture of the fair little figure, with her eyes of brun-vert, her pretty brows and dazzling complexion, the mouth the worst feature in the face, and spoilt by a habit of biting her lips. Capricious and variable, assuming by turns the character of a lady of rank, an artist of mediocre talent, a good and graceful child; brilliant, vain, gentle, and quarrelsome; recklessly generous as to money; easily amused, yet subject to fits of melancholy; slight, legere, yet always charming—such was the child of the French sailor and the Canadian mother, and the daughter-in-law presented to the Duchess of Leinster by Lord Edward Fitzgerald.."

Presently the Irish troubles of 1798 came. The Government surprised a meeting of the conspirators in Dublin. Fitzgerald escaped, but was at last trapped, fired at and wounded. In a few days he was dead. Pamela, who was unfitted for life in its harsher aspects, afterward married the American Consul at Hamburg, from whom she separated. She died in 1831.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

BRITAIN'S FINEST STREETS.

Boulevards That Compare With Famous Walks of Paris.

It is sometimes said that Britain has no boulevards like Paris.

But one of the finest boulevards in the world is the Mall, in London, with its continuation, Constitution Hill. It is entered by the Admiralty Arch, and passes the front of Buckingham Palace. Tree-lined throughout, it is a mile in length.

One must go to Southport to find what is perhaps the finest street in England. It is called Lord street, and it is lined with avenues of trees and fine gardens. A band plays every summer evening amidst thousands of electric lights arranged among the foliage.

Another fine boulevard is the Promenade, Cheltenham, which is often compared with Lord street for its gardens and wealth of trees. Then there is the Parade, Leamington, which is of great length and contains many imposing buildings and churches.

But there can be no doubt that the finest boulevard in Britain is Princes street, in Edinburgh. It has all the qualities which go to the making of a splendid thoroughfare—length, breadth, stately buildings, monuments, gardens, and, above all, magnificent views.

Looking eastward, the aspect is bounded by Calton Hill, with its sweep of sloping green crowned by towers, whilst southward it looks across lovely gardens to the ancient hill and castle of the Old Town.

"L. G." and Harding.

Lord Lee of Fareham, British Cabinet Minister, made the following comparison of Lloyd George and President Harding in a speech on the Washington Conference:

"The whole spirit of the Conference was summed up in a very remarkable way in the great speech delivered by President Harding to the American Senate, on February 10, recommending the treaties for its approval. Those who have not read that speech I would most earnestly advise to do so. It breaths a remarkable combination of lofty idealism and plain common sense in language which is as simple and sincere as I suppose has ever proceeded from the lips of an experienced and almost hardened party politician. If I may say so without disrespect, President Harding is a statesman whose head is amongst the stars, but whose feet are firmly planted on the ground, and that is a type of which the world has great need to-day, in any and every country. As it is, we have too many 'hard-faced' and myopic politicians, too many scared militarists, and too many visionary iconoclasts who are striving to sway our fortunes in various and undesirable directions.

"In my humble judgment the prime need of this distracted world to-day is for men who have a combination of vision, courage, and 'horse sense'—qualities which I believe exist to a remarkable degree in our present Prime Minister, who is battling for the peace of the world, fighting against every possible difficulty and obstruction, and taking his political life in his hands in pursuit of the greatest of all causes and ideals—the restoration to this weary world of some semblance of peace and a chance of regeneration. It was those same qualities, which were so conspicuous amongst the leaders at Washington, that were able to effect the great results over which we and the whole world are still rejoicing to-day."

A Lake Under London.

Few people have any idea of the vast organization that is necessary to supply the enormous amount of water consumed in London, England, every day.

The Metropolitan Water Board, which is the responsible authority, obtains its supplies from two sources —the river Thames and a huge shallow lake which lies beneath the ground upon which the city is built.

Londoners need one hundred thousand million gallons of water every year, and all this has to pass through reservoirs and filters before it can be used. About two hundred thousand tons of coal are used annually to work the pumping stations.

The board employs about four thousand people and owns two hundred and sixty pumping engines, fifty wells and springs, a hundred and seventy filter beds, and nearly a hundred reservoirs.

In addition there is a laboratory where scientists are constantly at work testing the water to see that it is as pure as it should be. The experts in charge are the greatest water authorities in the world, and they are often consulted by the water boards of other countries.

London will shortly possess the biggest reservoir in the world. It is being built at Littleton, near Staines, and it will have a capacity of 6,500,000,000 gallons. It has been under construction for ten years.

Bank of England Ale.

The wine privileges of Oxford and St. Albans, recently withdrawn by special Act of Parliament, remind correspondent of a similar privilege appertaining to the Bank of England.

By charter of incorporation, granted in 1694, the directors are entitled to brew and sell beer within the precincts of the famous building in Threadneedle Street, and there would seem to be nothing to prevent the opening a public bar, or even supplying their home brew in barrels or bottles to their customers.

It may be added that at a tavern in Pope's Head Alley, adjacent to the Royal Exchange, and associated more or less fabulously with King John, wine was sold at one penny a pint in the reign of Henry VI.